

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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ABATTOIR OFFICERS

The Baltimore Butchers' Abattoir and Live Stock Company held its annual election and re-elected the officers for next year as follows: Messrs. August Peppler, president; Philip Leydecker, vice president; Charles Bertram, treasurer, and Louis Weil, Charles Peppler, Nimrod Crooks, Gus Ruppersberger, John Wasmuth, Charles Greasley, Howard Greasley, Charles T. Kriel and Martin Healey, directors.

HOGS IN SIOUX CITY

"Seven dollar hogs on the Sioux City market by next spring is pretty near a sure thing," declared John J. Murphy, buyer for the Cudahy Packing Company recently.

"I'm expecting prices that make me shudder when I think about them," he continued. "They will not be below \$7 per 100 weight, and may go away beyond it. Growers are marketing now such immature product that the average weight is 20 to 25 pounds lighter than last year. The result will be that by spring there will be comparatively nothing left for us to buy, and the demand for porkers will shoot the prices skyward."

ABANDONED OLEO CASES

A number of oleomargarine bills were submitted by Assistant District Attorney Rhoads, and verdicts of not guilty taken before Judge Martin in Quarter Sessions Court No. 2, at Philadelphia. The defendants were Edward Smith, A. Wacks, charged with selling oleomargarine in imitation of butter; A. L. Van Wert, John Barryman and J. K. VanDyke, charged with selling and offering for sale oleomargarine with coloring matter therein. Verdicts of not guilty were also taken in the cases of William Johnson, Milton Warner and Albert E. Woodward, charged with selling adulterated pineapple marmalade, and W. C. Young, selling adulterated pepper.

DRAWBACK ENTRIES

The United States Treasury Department has decided that:

Drawback entries made by a subagent under a special delegated power given by another person or firm originally authorized by a special power or by limited indorsement on bills of lading to make entry are invalid, although drawbacks are payable to a subagent having the requisite written authority by virtue of section 30, act of 1897. An agent of a manufacturer, acting under a general power of attorney to make entries

and to receive payment of drawbacks on all shipments of his principal, the manufacturer, in his (the agent's) own name, may delegate special authority in each case to a subagent by indorsement on bills of lading to make entry only, under certain conditions.

KANGAROO vs. OX TAIL

A new luxury has reached this country from Australia, where it has long been appreciated as a delicacy. This consists of a consignment of kangaroo tails, which are to be used as material for soup, as we are accustomed to use the tail of the ox. France and the United States, however, have been before us, where the soup is not only highly popular, but has largely supplanted ox tail and the commoner soups, but has slightly upset the sovereignty of the turtle. Smithfield has already received large orders from West-end restaurateurs and hotel keepers, and the kangaroo soup appears likely to be the dish of the season.—Globe.

CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETS IN MARCH

During the second week in March, 1902, Denver will have a gathering of about 500 cattlemen, members of the American Cattle Growers' Association, who will at that time hold their annual convention. This association was organized in Denver last March. It is composed exclusively of cattlemen. The preliminary organization was effected in Salt Lake City last January.

The coming convention will possess the feature of being free from set speeches and papers to be read by designated persons. Members are privileged to bring forward for discussion any subject for the good of the cattle industry. The land leasing subject, however, will claim much of the time, no doubt, for a bill for this purpose will be introduced in both houses of Congress at the opening next week.

Colonel John T. Irish, of California, the counsel for the American Association, is in Washington now with a bill that was prepared by a sub-committee of the association during the summer. One of the provisions of this bill will be that the rents accruing from leasing the public range for grazing purposes shall be given to States wherein such tracts lie, and to be used for irrigation purposes. It is expected this feature will meet with strong opposition from the National Irrigation Association, which wants the govern-

EGGS IN BELGIUM

Under date of Brussels, November 8, 1901, Consul Roosevelt transmits the following:

In view of the fact that Belgium annually imports large quantities of eggs from various European countries to meet the demand of home consumption, I transmit the following report, which may interest egg dealers in our country desiring to extend their business, as Belgium is a good market for fresh eggs and pure butter. Prior to the past two or three years, Italy enjoyed almost a monopoly in furnishing Belgium with eggs. Since 1899, Bulgaria has been Italy's most important competitor in this special exportation, and in that year shipped 3,100,000 kilograms (6,820,000 pounds)—in Bulgaria eggs are sold by weight—representing a value of \$328,100; and last year the quantity exported amounted to 4,500,000 kilograms (9,900,000 pounds), valued at \$463,200. Since January, 1901, the exportation of eggs from Bulgaria has tripled.

ment to handle the reservoir and irrigation proposition, and with moneys derived from leasing the public domain.

The Executive Committee of the American Cattle Growers' Association held a stated meeting at Denver. There was a very good attendance, consisting of F. C. Lush, California, president; M. K. Parsons, Utah; G. P. Smith and H. H. Rounson, Colorado; J. H. Howry, New Mexico; J. S. Gilmore, Texas; A. J. Nesbit, Arizona, and Messrs. Simonson, Nebraska, and Rogers, Missouri.

Secretary James C. Leary, of Salt Lake City, sent in his resignation, which was accepted, and H. W. Robinson, of Denver, was elected to fill the vacancy.

A program committee for the next annual meeting was named, as follows: H. H. Robinson, chairman; F. C. Goudy, G. W. Ballantine, A. E. DeRicqles, M. K. Parsons and J. H. Howry.

"We expect a very large attendance at our convention next March," said President Lusk. "Our membership has grown to about 500, and I believe they will all be there."

"Denver will always be the meeting place of the conventions of this association. This city is the natural center of the cattle industry of the country, and we hope to make Denver the great cattle exchange it should be."

National Live Stock Association

CONVENTION

Chicago, December 2d to 6th, 1901

(BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS)

The big ones of the great livestock industry met in Chicago, rubbed heads and have gone home to think it all over.

One thing decided in each delegate's mind is that a convention should meet to attend to its own business and that two big shows fluttering flags and attractions in each others' faces tends more to fluster the delegates' mind than to entertain it. As a result he neither sees the one nor hears the other to his profit or satisfaction. He simply becomes confused. The human mind is so constituted that it takes hold of one thing and teaches it to the end. The extraordinary man alone can extricate his mind from a mixed entanglement or handle the elements which naturally tend to confuse it.

The National Live Stock Association, therefore decided not to run as a counter attraction for any other simultaneous event. In Chicago the delegates neither attended the convention nor saw the International Livestock Exposition to their satisfaction. They tired themselves out trying to balance between the two big events which were running alternate half days to each other, but nine miles apart.

So when the convention decided by a vote of 1221 to 555 to go to Kansas City next time the proviso was inserted that no other event be running at the same time. Another proviso was inserted, viz.: that the whole convention would go to St. Joseph for one day on trains to be chartered and run by the St. Joseph Stock Yards. That seemed to be a most pleasant and popular proviso in the date plan.

Anyone who knows the men and watched their demeanor on certain matters knew that a grim determination was there, and that a shaking of some Congressional bones would take place in Washington. The "Grout Bill" was one of the measures which moved these dogged and powerful men to determined action. They decided that the fat of the beef steer and of the hog had as much right to protection as an American farm product as did the fat of the dairy cow. They accordingly said they would go down to Washington and force certain Congressmen, who were in a tight place at the last election, why the fat of these animals must pay all sorts of taxes for the right to commercially exist while the mother of the little dairy steer was being given more than a free hand and a wide berth.

The delegates to the National Live Stock Convention took the view that the pelt of the American sheep, the skin of the American calf and the hide of the American cow had as much right to be protected as did the shoe made of foreign skins and hides. They

decided, in the most decided manner to fight the free hide duty movement of certain tanners who desire to house our feet in the leather from the hides of anthrax foreign cattle. This foreign disease is not wished in this country for either the killing of our people or the infection of our own livestock.

The stock interests have determined to become more active as they are becoming more powerful. The land leasing measure was relegated to Congress for investigation and action. The sentiment is strongly in favor of irrigation of the semi-arid wastes of the West and for the establishment of a Department of Animal Industry to which should be given the annual livestock census that is now being considered by the government.

In future the convention will go more for discussions from the floor than for a long list of papers. It is desired to bring about a mutual expression of opinion from delegates. The next program committee will therefore provide for about half the number of papers as usual so as to give the balance of the time to an exchange of views among those present. It was intended in the beginning that papers would be the basis for discussion which it was intended should follow upon them but they became the feature and took up all of the time for talk.

By resolution and other implements the stockmen got after the buzzards of the West and South that have been protected as scavengers, which they do not prove to be, but worse. They also rounded up the wild dog and similar ranch nuisances.

Chicago planned much pleasure and entertainment for the guests, but most of them were by far too tired at nights or in the afternoons to enjoy the lavish hospitality of the city and its generous citizens.

In an effort to attend the morning sessions of the convention, eat lunch and attend the afternoon session of the stock show, trying at the same time to steal an hour from both to see the big plants in Chicago, I found that I should have been born "a pair of triplets," as the Irishman said, to take in the entertainments, excursions and dinners likewise. There were thousands of others in the same state of rush and fire.

It was quite amusing how the Chicago daily papers mixed up the stock on exposition, at the Union Stock Yards and the big stockmen's convention going on at the lake front, in the Studebaker Hall, nine miles away. They treated the two as one and some of the reporters became quite leg weary differentiating them.

There must have been fully 2,500 delegates present to attend the convention. Some returned home before the vote on Friday, a lot

of them had to be at the stockyards, yet nearly 1,800 voted on the proposition which carried the next convention to Kansas City.

The fact that the Secretary of Agriculture, the ex-Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Chief Forester of the United States Government, the governors of half a dozen states and other distinguished men of national reputation visited and took part in the proceedings of the Convention of the National Live Stock Association showed the importance of this body of men who represent the greatest interests in this country. We kill at the official abattoirs and in the other abattoirs and on the farms in America a total of fully 40,000,000 hogs, 35,000,000 sheep and 30,000,000 cattle annually. Just think of it! Over 100,000,000 head of live stock for meat! How we could do this out of the herds and flocks enumerated by the old government census could not be understood, but when Mr. Powers showed by the new census that we had 67,000,000 cattle, over 60,000,000 sheep and about as many hogs instead of about 60 per cent. of that number the possibility became clear.

The result of the new census justified the demand of the live stock men for it and verified their claim that we had millions more of live stock than the previous census showed.

The promise of the Secretary of Agriculture to recommend certain irrigation, and other rural legislation shows the influence of the National Live Stock Association upon the official mind.

The resolution asking for free rural delivery was defeated because the delegates felt that, though they'd like to have it, it was impracticable at this time, especially in sparse sections of the country.

A red hot protest was sent to the Postmaster General against the proposed withdrawal of the privilege of second class matter from the daily stockyards papers which are such valued assistants to the western stockman and are very useful.

President Springer asked to be let off this time. He was forced to remain another term and the announcement of his willingness to give in at great personal inconvenience was loudly applauded.

Secretary Martin is an iron machine. He never knows tire and never knows how to avoid or shirk work. He goes at it like a bull at a fence. The association might well call him its cement. He holds the parts together so well. Miss Crow, the official stenographer is a jewel as general aid and encyclopedia of information for all who seek her aid. Her patience and even temper under all circumstances are marvellous for one so young and attractive, and who has to stand the nausea of perpetual compliments from gallant members. Assist. Secretary Johnson made the paths of the unfamiliar delegate smooth and easy; being a good newspaper man this was easy for him.

All in all the convention was a howling success and it demonstrated the strength, power and necessity of the existence of the National Livestock Association.

I desire to thank all for more than kindness and courtesy. It is always pleasant to thus meet.

THE IMMIGRANT AS A FACTOR IN OUR LIVE STOCK DEVELOPMENT

By Dr. J. H. Senner.

(President Food Trades Publishing Co.)

American aborigines, whether men or animals, proved thoroughly unfit for the demands and needs of modern civilization. It was European blood that built up this great country, now the wonder of the world, that made Yankeedom the acme of modern civilization and that is about to make our live stock not only the world's food supply, but the standard for good breeding. The immigrant, whether on two legs and clothed, or on four legs and but carefully covered, has made the greatness of this country. It is the descendant of immigrants who gave to the United States whatever they possess of developments in the wonderfully rich country which the Lord has blessed with the treasures of nature.

European Blood on American Soil

The Indian, like the buffalo or the wild game of the old impenetrable forests, had to give way to the active, energetic, pushing, conquering stock, the result of mixtures of European blood on American soil. It is this combination alone that produces wonderful results. The American soil in itself, during the many, many centuries before the advent of European blood, remained unproductive of civilization and progress. European blood mixed on European soil remained slow in its progress, until pushed by the strenuous tribes which rapidly were formed on American soil by apparently better mixtures of the same old European blood.

At this time and place we have only to deal with the development of our live stock. However interesting and instructive the history of the development of Yankeedom through and by immigration may be, it cannot be discussed before this National Live Stock Association. The human immigrant concerns us here only in his influence on the development of our live stock. Increase in immigration made our pioneers forge westward to the Alleghenys, to the Ohio, to the Mississippi, to the Rocky Mountains, and finally to the Pacific. Increase in immigration created the demands for more meat and for better meat, for milk, butter and cheese, for domestic animals as useful helpers, for domestic wool and for all other animal products, which in this country of magnificent distances could still less be missed. An American only needs the creation of a demand in order not to lose much time to have it filled. It could then only be filled by importation, and the involuntary immigration of live stock soon commenced. Here again it was the human immigrant, who in those times of difficult, slow and imperfect communication with Europe brought the best knowledge of facts from the old country and influenced American enterprise. Each importation of a new breed naturally brought along immigrants as teachers for its best handling. As usual, however, it did not take much time for Americans to teach their teachers a lesson or two.

Anglo-Saxon Dominant

Like with the voluntary human immigration, Anglo-Saxon blood proved decisive and most influential with the involuntary immigration of live stock. Spanish blood was the first European mixed with the native. Dutch, Swedish, Danish, French and German fol-

lowed. The British started rather late in importation, but very soon outclassed all others. Russian blood, though nobly represented in the Orloffs, proved unsuccessful in the United States. This is one of the remarkable incidents in the mystery of acclimatization. Another not less remarkable experience is the failure of the famous Saxon Merino. Nobody, however, is surprised by the shortcomings of all Latin origin in this country. The only successful importation from a Latin country, the Percheron, came from a section of France which was filled with Anglo-Saxon blood. Even the Ramboillet, a splendid species, was early displaced by the Cotswald, the Leicesters, the heavy Lincoln, the Oxford, the Cheviot, the Shropshires Don, the Dorsets, the Hampshire Downs and the aristocrats of sheepdom, the Southdown, the origin of all of which is signified by the names. The same overwhelming preponderance of British influence is shown in the Bovine stock: Hereford, Galloway, Polled Durham, Jersey and their like, displaced all other, as the English tongue in this country displaces all others. The British "thoroughbred" has done more for the superior standard of the American horse than all others combined, and if Chicago to-day is recognized as the greatest horse market of the world it is the result of development of the four-legged immigrant on American soil. And, finally, among swine-breeders the Poland-China recorders are surrounded by a crowd of associations which pride themselves of Berkshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Duroc-Jersey, Essex, Chester, Tamworth, or of others of British foothold.

Influence of Foreigners

States with the largest percentage of foreign-born population, not counting the first descendants of immigrants, stand foremost in our live stock development. Dairymen and their employees, the wage-workers in our world-renowned packing-houses and allied trades, the cow and stable boys are, in a large majority, immigrants or children of immigrants. So are the principals, though they may justly call themselves Americans, because it was and is truly American enterprise and American brains that used American soil and its products to such advantage that within a few decades American live stock rose from an insignificant position to the first in the world. The immigrant, man and animal, was a powerful factor in our live stock development not less than in our national development. Now, the "thoroughbred" American has either already displaced him, or is about to do it. Exports vastly exceed imports, while in our own country improvements progress with that tireless steadiness and energy, which is the distinction of Americans. Well organized work of associations in all branches of live stock, stimulated by carefully planned and skilfully executed expositions, will shortly succeed in making our live stock not only the foremost in the world, but also perfect in itself.

MORTON ON GROUT BILL

During the course of his remarks at the convention, J. Sterling Morton, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, said:

"Is the Grout bill and similar legislation to levy the tax solely for public purposes, or is it not a cunning device designed to destroy

one great industry in order to build up another?"

He declared the legislation is not sought by farmers, but by manufacturing and commercial dairymen, and that "it very naturally and properly originated in the State of Vermont, whence came the Morrill protective tariff, and where the majority of the landowners and farmers have persistently impoverished themselves by clinging to the fallacy of protection."

"An attempt to obtain goods under false pretenses is no more a crime, morally, than the proposed anti-ooleomargarine legislation is a crime under the pretext of raising revenues for a public purpose. The principle is vital to the welfare of a great republic."

After quoting a portion of the report of R. M. Patterson, assistant food commissioner for Illinois, in which a large creamery at Freeport was described as terrible in filth, Mr. Morton concluded:

"And from such environments comes the importunate petition for the Grout bill. Amidst the reeking filth thus officially portrayed arises the tender and irrepressible anxiety for the public health, which finds philanthropic incarnation in the Grout bill. There should be no bill passed to cripple and destroy the manufacture of butter substitutes under the false pretense of raising revenue."

THE NATIONAL CENSUS AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS

By Hon. L. G. Powers.

(Chief of Government Census.)

Mr. President and Members of the National Live Stock Association:

Ladies and Gentlemen: In compliance with your very kind request I have prepared certain tables which show, as far as completed, the tabulation by the Twelfth Census of the statistics of domestic animals in the United States. I have prepared two exhibits which I have had posted in the rear of the hall. One of these shows by states and territories the number of animals in each of the twenty groups or classes specified in our general classification. The other gives the same statistics arranged so as to permit a comparison between them and the last estimates of the Agricultural Department prior to the collection of the census data.

Classes of Figures

The census figures presented on these sheets are of three distinct kinds. For twenty-six states the tabulation has been completed by the census office, and the figures given are final, subject only to minor changes, such as the correction of errors of copyists or typewriters which may have been overlooked in the hasty preparation of these sheets for this meeting. For twenty states and territories the figures given are those obtained from the preliminary result sheets used in connection with the tabulating machines. They are subject to the changes that follow a careful revision of the details of our work. For the other six states and territories (with the exception of Hawaii), for which no tabulation has yet been completed, I have added estimates in order that you may, in connection with the other figures, form a general idea of the total number of

(Continued on page 20)

International Live Stock Exposition

CHICAGO, November 30th to December 7th, 1901

BY COL. JOHN F. HOBBS

Did you ever see 13,000 prize animals in one place? They were in Chicago—at the Union Stock Yards—last week. They came from every part of this country, and some came from Canada. The best bloods of Europe were represented in these highest achievements of the scientific American breeder and feeder. The International Live Stock Exposition brought them together to compete with each other. This extraordinary live stock show was designed and engineered by W. E. Skinner, its general manager; A. G. Leonard, general manager of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company; President Spoor, who is president of both concerns, and their cohorts.

Beef Breeds

The beef breeds of and "double-purpose" cattle were the keynote in the bovine division. The dairy herds remained at home for a milk show, and the little dairy steer was out of place in company bred for the beef market. Range and stall may be scoured for a finer collection of so many cattle of such mould, build and blood, but they could not be duplicated outside of the seemingly interminable succession of stalls at the International Live Stock Exposition, which closed in Chicago last Saturday night.

People said, "Last year's tickets and passes were free and galore. This year they're hard to get unless you pay for them."

That was true in every sense. Even the Stock Yards' daily papers found that "Lady Bountiful" did not walk in so heavily laden with passes this year as last—plenty for themselves and their staffs, but shy on the extras for distribution among their friends.

"Miss Chicago" might have added to her remark anent the hardness to get "free passes" that "moving about among the crush of people to see the superb exhibits was harder than getting free entry to the enclosure."

Neglected the Press

Some of the visiting newspaper men felt sore over a seeming neglect of them. The National Provisioner is sorry that some of the brothers were not treated as nicely as it found itself treated. While I have no cause for complaint on any score, I regret to say that some visiting journalists whose papers gave the exposition columns, aye, pages of free advertising and promotion where such publicity is of value, received scant courtesy at the hands of those who had matters in hand. If they should give a "rear cut against cavalry," or become heated and frigid in turn over the next event, such humors would be measurably excused under past circumstances.

Cattle Best

The blooded fat cattle exhibits were, by far, the best feature of the show. Connoisseurs had the perfect models of all the chief abattoir

stock before them for admiration and criticism. The Herefords seemed to have slightly the call, followed closely by the Galloways, though there were some red Polland cattle, which were more than worthy of comparison. The Polled-Angus and the Aberdeen-Angus won worthy laurels. The finest herds of short-horns ever seen in a show were there at all ages. Two white short-horn cows always had big crowds around them. They are a novelty.

This exposition was virtually devoid of freaks, unless it be that type of otherwise female "greenhorn," who, having seen the "gentleman steer," was persistently in search of the "lady steer." Some people are forever trying to convince those about them that they are "old timers" about something to which they are entirely "fresh." The result is inevitable.

Last year's show stock were here again—some of them. They brought their championship ribbons with them, and came to maintain their claims against their old rivals and the new ones as well.

The Students

Monday morning the Agricultural College students took a hand at the beef stock judging business. It was in the Inter-collegiate judging contest. The college furnishing the highest standing on three men took in the J. A. Spoor trophy worth \$700.

The judging was on sheep, cattle and horses.

The local livestock papers gave valuable prizes for student-judging.

The exhibits were easily seen and inspected as the open box stall was used so as to enable the stock to be seen from all sides.

I will skip the human fireworks that opened and interspersed the big event, because people came to see horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats. I am told that some people down in Kansas consider Belgian hares to be livestock, and expected to see the "bulls" and "cows" of this breed competing with the more elephantine species of food animals. A goose ranch fellow from Texas was around hunting for "the two-legged bi-ped beasts." An employe asked for the "monkey wrench." An Arizona "buster," who heard the query, laughed a great horse laugh, and said: "I'm seed'r cattle ranch, a horse ranch, a sheep ranch an' even'r goat ranch, but this 's th' fust time I'm heerd of fool wuts big enuf t' start'r monkey ranch."

It is not generally known, but it is true that nearly every friendly foreign government had a high official at the Union Stock Yards to see the exhibits and to make a carefully studied report upon the hogs and the cattle in particular. A very high German official was on hand. He took occasion to see and study

the Armour, Swift, Morris and other big stock yards' meat packing plants. The packers were not unaware of the presence of these representatives, and threw their plants wide open to them.

The representatives of foreign governments and of packing houses abroad were not the only ones who utilized the occasion of the International Live Stock Exposition to see how meat was slaughtered and put on the market. Thousands of American citizens went through the huge plants. Armour & Co., Swift & Company and Nelson Morris & Co. had an average of 4,000 to 5,000 people a day to show through. These guests were piloted by a uniformed staff of experienced employees, who knew the vast buildings from top to bottom, and throughout their ramifications. The great canning plants of Libby, McNeil & Libby, the stock yards end of the Fairbanks Canning Co., the Armour Canning Works, and the other stock yards plants received and royally treated every one of their endless streams of visitors.

"Does not this stream of curious people annoy you?" I asked one of the big packers.

"Not at all. We are glad to have them and to show them through. Why, if our people saw more how their meats were made ready for market and their foods put up they would be gladder to buy and to eat our output. We would like to show every American everything in the packing house, for, then, no one could ever slander the stuff to him."

It was true. "Why it's the cleanest stuff that is!" exclaimed more than one lady. "I never wish to eat any other but a factory sausage again," quoth another. "Hand-made, home sausages have too much of the hand in them for me," mused another. So it went along down the line and in every plant.

"Do you approve of ladies going through the plant?" I asked a well-known packer.

"Well, there is no business reason, but ladies have finer nerves, finer natures and irrepressible sympathies which are supreme. They should be spared the killing floors as much as possible, and we dodge that part of the plant unless a special wish is expressed to see the slaughtering done. Ladies are the marketers and buyers, and we would be unmeasurably pleased if every housewife could see how we dress, conserve and prepare the meats and provisions which she buys."

It is estimated that fully 100,000 people saw some or most of the big stock yards packing houses.

Back on the Trail

But I have left the live animal to wander off after the dead meat end of the livestock industry. When the wheels of the factory were turning within gun shot of the Dexter pa-

villion show of stock this dodge into the greatest meat works in the world was quite natural and excusable, especially so when this food center of the world is the storm center in the bitter debate now being waged on American meats and food stuffs in the German Reichstag during the attempted passage of the new and oppressive tariff bill now under consideration.

Simon O'Donnell

Simon O'Donnell, the live stock miracle, who runs the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards, and the great annual fat stock show there as general manager of both, took a train-load of 250 well-known live stock and commission men on a specially chartered Pullman rig, hired the best brass band in sight, rolled up to Chicago and showed Skinner and Leonard how to "root." The Pittsburgers carried the International Exposition boys by storm to such an extent that the "Windy City" crowd thought that a banquet to Simon and his' was the unavoidable decent thing. It was done.

The United States easily held first place everywhere in the horse, cattle and hog classes. Canada showed us a few extra points on fine sheep, and clearly won the laurels of the exposition with the superior specimens from her fine flocks.

To give only some of the very long list of prize winners in a limited space would do injustice to the grand exhibits if some should be omitted. I will, therefore, confine myself to features and generalities as much as possible.

Carload Lots

The beef breeds were the strength and great merit of the show. The carload lots were the feature of the cattle division, and naturally so because the beef herd is the end sought in the breeding problem. It is the sumum bonum of the whole herd idea. The carload lot symbolizes the beef herd. This class of exhibits was large and very superior, showing with what care the breeder and feeder is watching and building his model for the best results in the block test, for, after all, the consumer who furnishes the standard for market beef is summed up in the block test.

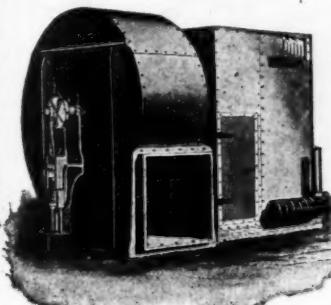
The white-faced cattle carried off the blue ribbon for carload lots. The Hereford thus excited the jealousy again of the Angus and the Galloway, those beautiful, healthy, nuggety black cattle that cannot fail to win admirers. The Aberdeen-Angus came next. The judges had a helpless leaning to the fine specimens of "Grades and Cross Breds" in the cattle exhibits. There were some pretty Devons on hand, but the Devon seems to be too light or too something else—including a tendency to angularity—to please the butcher. The Red Polled cattle, like the huge Durham, is too heavy when full grown and too green when too young for the present demand for lighter, handy cattle. It was the graded short horn that originally came into the breach, and was promptly ousted from first place and popular favor by the adjustable white-faces and sleek little blacks.

The hog exhibits could not be called more than those of nicely graded and finished swine. Just as good hogs, with the exception of a few, come to Chicago every week and fetch as much as did the blue ribbon ones at the big International Exposition.

The Continental Packing Company bought the prize carload lots of hogs. They ran from

DRY YOUR HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.

BY THE **STURTEVANT SYSTEM**



SOAP, GLUE, FELT,
HAIR, TANKAGE, ETC.

REDUCES TIME
IMPROVES QUALITY

B.F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

New York	Philadelphia
Chicago	London

167 to 234 lbs. average. The Chester Whites and the Tamworths of the four carloads purchased were very finely built and finished porkers. I saw them slaughtered on Friday, and agreed with President Wells, of the packing company, that they should have been slaughtered under test. They were ideal packing house stock in size, build and finish. But the pork packer is too busy these days to stop for tests even when such superior specimens are at hand.

Tamworths

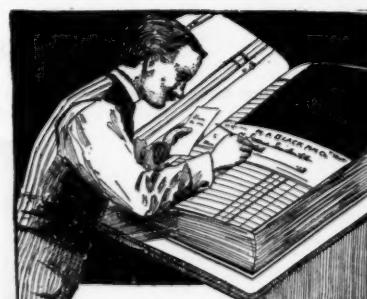
The Tamworths seemed to win the eye of favor with the judges. They deserved all they got. The big Yorkshires were close competitors, while many preferred the pretty, clean-cut Chester Whites and the agile reds. Some Arkansas "Toothpicks" under the nom de plume of "razor backs," served to show the contrast between the modern packing house hog and the wild, angular, bony swine of nature as he is caught in the western woods. People seemed astonished when told that the bacon of the corn-fed West Virginia "razor back" is sold for 50c. per pound, and that every pound of this bacon and the hams of these same odd-looking hogs are taken privately. There is a sweet gaminess to the meat, which is relished by all, but enjoyed only by the affluent diner, and even all of the millionaires cannot get some of the meat from this long nosed, wild eyed animal. The sheep may hurriedly be described as numerous and good. There were thousands of them. The sheep, like the hog prizes, being not so enticing, did not induce flockmasters and breeders to assay the trouble and expense of producing and bringing here the finest specimens and the highest types of the fleece kind. They were, however, superior as wool models and block animals.

The hundreds of thousands of visitors had an excellent opportunity for seeing profitable exhibits of the Shropshire, Southdown, Oxford, Dorset, Cheviot, Cotswold, Rambouillet, Lincoln, Hampshire and Leicester types of sheep. They furnished an object lesson for both mutton and wool.

The show of horses was practically confined to the freight-moving kinds. The draft horse was on deck, and strictly in it. Some very fine teams were shown by Armour & Co., Swift & Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., and Libby, McNeil & Libby. The grey was a rank favorite. Every team deserved a medal. They were faultlessly handled. The fine new wagons they pulled set the splendid animals off.

The big packing houses got quite sporty in their friendly competition. The Percherons were generally the best. The Clydesdales made a fine showing. The students from the various State Agricultural colleges made Agricultural College Day lively. A large number of bridal couples added zest to the humors of the event. They were incident makers. Nearly

(Continued on page 25.)



To Avoid Losses in Ledger Accounts use the Hano Combination Invoice-Day Book.

A Duplicating Manifold Bill Book with the bills bound in the book, printed, ruled and perforated. The bill is written in ink and is instantaneously copied upon a journal ruled sheet utilized for bookkeeping purposes.

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Representative will call promptly.

PHILIP HANO & CO.,
One & Three Union Square, New York.

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HIGH GRADE BUTTERINE

THE largest, best equipped and most perfectly appointed Butterine Plant in America. We invite domestic and foreign correspondence and will quote prices on application.

We are the only churners of butterine who have solved the problem of making a shortening substitute for Creamery or Dairy Butter that is giving universal satisfaction.

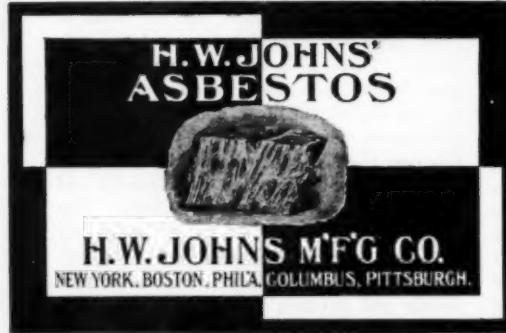
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H. W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS

Non-Heat-Conducting Coverings DEVELOPED

THE GREATEST COAL-SAVING POWERS

IN COMPARATIVE TEST AT NEW POWER HOUSE OF THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY CO., NEW YORK, IN NOVEMBER, 1901, CONDUCTED BY MR. GEORGE H. BARRUS, EXPERT AND CONSULTING STEAM ENGINEER.



SEE PAGE 28 OF THIS PAPER FOR REPORT OF THIS TEST.

If in need of Coverings, state what steam pressure you are carrying and we will be pleased to send sample of most economical material with prices. Our long experience means profit to those who become our customers.

Asbesto-Sponge Felted, Asbestos Fire-Felt, "Asbestocel," Asbesto-Sponge-Hair Felt, Standard Hair Felt, Asbestos Cement Felting Pipe and Boiler Coverings, Steam Packings, Fire-Proof Construction and Other Asbestos Materials.

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100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

PITTSBURGH
NEW ORLEANS
CHICAGO

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Crescent Linseed Oil Co., Chicago, Ill., has been dissolved.

The tannery of Milton Moyer, Tower City, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

The Star Meat and Food Chopper Co., Windsor, Conn., will open a plant.

The Nassau Fertilizer Co., New York, capital \$2,000, has been incorporated.

The store of the J. W. Mead Co., Boston, Mass., provision dealers, was burned.

The Royal Health Food Co., New York, capital \$500,000, has been incorporated.

The Lansing Pure Food Co., Lansing, Mich., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated.

J. M. Arrington, Seattle, Wash., may erect a tannery and leather goods factory.

Wm. S. Black, Circleville, O., a stockman, is dead.

The plant of the J. H. Belz Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., was badly damaged by fire.

The store of John Muller, Boston, Mass., dealer in provisions, was damaged by fire.

The Essex Industrial Co., Essex Junction, Vt., capital \$5,000, will operate a canning factory.

Arthur Griffiths, employed by the Colorado Packing Co., Denver, Colo., committed suicide.

Swift & Company have filed building plans for a big new packinghouse in New York City.

It is reported that the Alabama Fertilizer Co. will build a \$300,000 mill at Montgomery, Ala.

The Willoughby Pork & Mfg. Co., Columbus, O., has increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Albany Beef and Provision Co. has changed its name to the Hammond Company, Albany, Ill.

Architects are drawing plans for an abattoir to be erected by the Reading Cold Storage Co., Reading, Pa.

The Volunteer Packing Co., Paterson, N. J., has decided to purchase a plant and will soon commence operations.

Solomon Lowenstein, 1801 First avenue, New York, a former livestock dealer, is a petitioner in bankruptcy.

Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia., capital \$50,000, have formed a corporation to operate a packing house.

It is reported that the Schwarzhild & Sulzberger Co. will reconstruct its New York plant at a cost of \$850,000.

Frank Marden, a travelling salesman for the North Packing & Provision Co., died of heart disease at Amesbury, Mass.

The American Chemical Co., 79 River street, Paterson, N. J., capital, \$100,000, has been incorporated to manufacture fertilizers, etc.

W. A. Heitzberg, St. Louis, Mo., and S. A. Williams, Fort Smith, Ark., are interested in a packinghouse to be erected at Fort Smith, Ark.

The Ogden Packing Co., Ogden, Utah, capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by F. E. Schlager, W. Beckman, S. Jensen and H. H. Mark.

The Carissa Cattle Co., San Luis Obispo, Cal., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by A. McAllister, M. W. Phelan, E. P. Rogers and others.

The Clarke City Butcher & Produce Co., Clarke City, Ill., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated by William Clelland, W. E. Griffin, and F. Corrisine.

The Massachusetts Hide Corporation, Hyde Park, Mass., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated to deal in hides and skins by Ferdinand A. Wyman, of Hyde Park, and others.

(*Late Gleanings, page 18*)

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES

Proposed for membership: Thomas T. Fer-gament (lard); Charles N. Ford, (seed).

New members: Howard M. Nesmith, Roscoe E. Elwell, Charles D. Boyles, Victor L. Delmare, Arthur B. Hart, Benjamin L. Baker, R. C. Davis, Robert B. Gentles, James P. Grant.

Visitors: W. S. Johnston and H. Montgomery, Jr., Liverpool; Wm. Stewart, W. R. Owen, Glasgow; A. J. Ries, J. J. Ries, Harold Sheldon, London; William Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati; L. P. Hubbard, Cincinnati; J. P. Newbury, W. J. Gorman, Chicago.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower courts in the case of Consider Parish, vs. the New York Produce Exchange, which related to the late amendments to the Gratuity Fund by-laws. The text of the decision has not as yet been received. It would appear, however, that the Gratuity fund would be carried along under the by-laws which existed before February, 1899, and that it would from this along pay over the full gratuity called for in those by-laws, and which provided as well for unlimited death assessments.

APPRAISER'S DECISIONS

A. GRINDEL—The merchandise consisted of smoked herrings, assessed for duty at the rate of 30 per centum ad valorem under par. 258 of the Act of July 24, 1897, as fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel and claimed to be dutiable under Par. 261 of said act as smoked fish, at the rate of 3-4c. per pound. The protest was overruled.

BUCKEYE FISH CO., CLEVELAND.—The merchandise consisted of fish for which free entry was claimed, under provisions of par. 555 of the Tariff Act of 1897 on the ground that they were caught in the Great Lakes by "citizens of the United States." This subject had recently been carefully considered by the board in re Lake Ontario Fish Co. The protest was overruled.

CONSIGNMENTS of Fresh and Pickled Pork Cuts disposed of quickly at top prices.

Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEYDEN SUGAR CRYSTALS

500 Times Sweeter than Sugar
Used by some of the Largest Packers in the Country
Samples and information upon request.

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO., 122 Pearl St., New York.
Branches: Chicago, Boston, Phila.,
Providence, Hamilton and Montreal, Canada.

White Lythite

It is the most intense white made.
It is not a kalsomine or whitewash,
but an absolutely pure dry paint.

The whitest white made.

Weatherproof. Fireproof, too.

Keeps a building in a good, healthy,
sanitary condition.

Increases light. Reduces insurance.

A hard, firm, lasting coat.

White, Black and twenty-four Colors.
Send for our testimonial book, samples
and all the facts.

Although this is a story about Lythite,
we are still in the same business—
Cold Storage Supplies.

Our Specialty is Lythite and Water-
proof Insulating Paper.

We invite correspondence about Insula-
tion.

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"THE INSULATORS."

Frank S. De Ronde Company

46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports from the Atlantic ports of pork, meats and lard for week ended Dec. 7, with a comparative summary:

PORK, BARRELS.

To—	Week Dec. 7, 1901.	Week Dec. 8, 1900.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 7, 1901.
U. Kingdom...	1,055	1,664	4,796
Continent...	613	662	2,490
S. & C. Amer...	419	539	1,778
W. Indies...	1,695	1,936	5,297
B. N. Am. Col...	155	...	510
Other countries	35	...	77
Totals	3,972	4,825	14,948

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	18,454,780	15,066,712	71,902,490
Continent...	1,958,929	2,045,509	7,322,750
S. & C. Amer...	180,400	106,375	683,000
W. Indies...	341,025	219,725	747,029
B. N. Am. Col...	760	...	3,650
Other countries	15,600	...	31,200
Totals	20,950,734	17,438,321	80,690,119

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom...	6,936,107	5,869,620	24,446,133
Continent...	8,431,577	5,993,681	31,012,719
S. & C. Amer...	531,200	286,140	2,296,590
W. Indies...	276,100	658,280	1,425,580
B. N. Am. Col...	760	...	15,534
Other countries	83,590	29,750	272,650
Totals	16,259,334	12,837,171	59,470,206

Recapitulation of week's exports:

PORK, BARRELS.

From—	Pork, blbs.	Hams and bacon, blbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York....	3,103	8,764,925	7,496,460
Boston.....	512	9,490,700	2,544,710
Portland, Me...	...	842,100	360,000
Philadelphia...	30	568,500	1,217,900
Baltimore....	271	435,259	4,514,414
Norfolk.....	...	...	...
Newport, R. I...	...	...	...
New Orleans...	56	20,275	41,850
Montreal.....	...	...	...
St. John, N. B...	...	828,975	84,000
Totals	3,972	20,950,734	16,259,334

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1 to Dec. 7, 1901.	Nov. 1 to Dec. 8, 1900.	Increase.
Pork, pounds..	2,989,600	4,385,297	...
Bacon & hams, pounds.....	80,690,119	77,029,021	3,661,098
Lard, pounds....	59,470,206	55,127,656	4,342,550

SWIFT & COMPANY BUILDING BIG PLANT IN NEW YORK CITY

Swift & Company have made a final decision as to building their new plant in New York City.

When Swift & Company, of New York, took over the abattoir plant of the Eastman's Company, of New York, located at Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, the impression got out that the company had purchased the ground, plant and equipment of the concern. This was an error, as The National Provisioner stated at the time. The new people simply leased the Eastman's plant. The property was recently sold to the Subway Traction Company for about \$850,000. This site is to be used as a power house for the underground railway system now being constructed.

Some time ago Swift & Company purchased 106 by 200 feet. of property at the corner of Forty-fourth street and First avenue, on the east side of the city. It was known as the Fleischauer property. The company has since been carrying on at this place what is known as Swift & Company's "East Side Market" for the wholesale of small stock. The rear was, for quite a while, leased to a small stock abattoir firm for a killing floor, though the license permitted also the killing of cattle.

Swift & Company have decided to build a modern abattoir and packing plant on this Fleischauer property. The plant will take up the whole of the area (106 by 200 feet) owned by the company at Forty-fourth street and First avenue. The structure will be seven stories high above the ground, and two stories underground, making nine stories in all. This will give a total floor area of 100,800 square feet, or nearly five acres of factory and storage space, which will about equal the available floor area of the old Eastman's plant on Eleventh avenue. It will be more compact and convenient in every way both to Swift & Company and to their trade.

This new packing house, which will be built at once, will be fire proof, highly sanitary in every particular, and modern in every part of its equipment. The killing will be done on the top of the building and every part and by-product worked out on the way down so that each enters the ground floor ready or virtually ready for commerce. All animals will be dressed on the link belt trolley system—everything moving by gravity and traction up and down and all over the plant. The ventilation will be the very best known to packing-house architectural science. The whole plant will be electrically lighted and driven by electric power. The very best appliances in this respect will be sought. Swift & Company have decided to make this the acme of packing-house equipment and installation for a general abattoir and packing-house business. Special attention will be given to the refrigeration of the coolers, and to insulation. The company's dictum is: "If not the largest we will make this the handiest and most perfectly equipped and installed general packing plant in America." The plans for this tall plant have been filed with the Building Department of New York City. It is expected to set the wheels to

going next year. With this plant the East Side will increase in importance as a meat center.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog receipts large and their prices lower; products opened fairly, well maintained; in instances a trifle higher (corn was doing better). There were frequent moderate changes, thereafter, with active speculation. Compound lard has been advanced to 8c. for car lots.

Cottonseed Oil

Very confident conditions based upon the outlook of the lard market and the large home consumption. Very reserved offerings. The seaboard markets are still relatively the cheapest in the country even at their advanced prices for the week on their slack export demands, but they have little to sell because the mills have large demands direct from the west and other home sources. Prime yellow in New York, 41c bid for, and 42 asked for spot at the mills, 35 for crude in tanks, at which there are free sellers, after sales for the week of about 150 tanks at 35.

Tallow

Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., to home trade went in at 5 7-8, the basis of the last sale. Market firm, and although in instances held to 6, no sales could be made over 5 7-8. City edible sold at 7 3-8 for 50 tcs.

Oleo Stearine

Feverish and uncertain in price.—Some pressers decline to sell. About 11c quoted in New York, and sales reported at the west at 10 7-8@11c. This latter may not be confirmed, but 11c. is asked here.

GERMAN TARIFF BILL

Berlin, December 13th.—The German Reichstag finished the general debate on the new tariff and referred same for further consideration to a committee of twenty-eight members to report it back to the Diet, when agreed. The general expectation is that the opponents of the new tariff will make a stubborn fight in this committee on each and every one of the more than nine hundred sections and that it will therefore take considerable time before the bill will be reported to the House to be taken up there for the so-called second reading, which is a deliberation of the bill in detail. Meanwhile the German Government has carried its point to have the bill established at the present basis for negotiations with foreign governments, principally with the United States, Russia and Austro-Hungary.

The general debate itself, which was closed on December 12th, continued in the same character, which was shown the week before. The opposition came again principally from the Social Democratic Party, while the Agrarians were the strongest in their attacks on the United States. Their leader, Count von Kanitz declared the American predominance in commerce as a danger to Europe and reiterated the possibility that a

few American millionaires may buy the whole German commercial fleet. The debate was closed on behalf of the Government by the Secretary of Interior, Count Posadowsky, who again admonished the House to adopt the bill in order to assist the formation of commercial treaties, while a defeat of the bill would leave the Government weakened weapons with which to conduct negotiations. This left no doubt, if there had been any, as to the purpose of the bill indicated in last week's cable dispatches of The National Provisioner.

TEXAS COTTON OIL MARKET

The week closes with prime crude strong at 31 1-2 cents for prompt, and 32 cents for December. Bids of 32 to 32 1-2 cents are made for January, February and March, with few sales.

Most of the crude oil sold during the past week has been for prompt and December shipment, although there has been some January oil contracted.

The demand from Europe continues limited, but some of the best authorities now state that if present conditions continue this country will not need the usual help from Europe to consume the season's production of oil.

Meal and cake are in good demand at \$24 to \$24.50 f. o. b. Galveston.

LATER.—Our markets for cotton seed products stronger this week, with good inquiry at 32 1-2 for December, and 33 1-2 for January, mills not selling freely.

Cake and meal too, are in good demand at equal to \$25 to \$25.50 f. o. b. Galveston, feeders and exporters both wanting them.

TWO BILLS OF IMPORTANCE

The Ways and Means Committee of the House is now preparing its majority and minority reports on the Philippine Tariff bill, for submission to Congress. This measure will have a stormy passage to enactment or defeat.

The bill for the establishment of an executive department of commerce is also before Congress. There is some hope for the passage of this measure. It has strong backing.

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The
NATIONAL PROVISIONER
 NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

A LESSON IN RECIPROCITY

The Wilson Act of 1894 terminated the following reciprocity treaties which were negotiated under the McKinley Bill of 1890; Brazil, 1891; Dominican Republic, Cuba and Porto Rico, 1891; Germany, 1892; British West Indies and Guiana, 1892; Nicaragua, 1892; Austria-Hungary, 1892; Honduras, 1892; Guatemala, 1892.

The Canadian reciprocity treaty existed from 1854 to 1866. In every year but the three last (this included the two severest years of our Civil War), we exported to Canada from \$125,000 to \$12,500,000 worth more of goods than we received from Canada; the average was about \$6,000,000 in our favor.

Under the German reciprocity treaty (1891-1894) we imported annually from the Fatherland from \$82,900,000 to \$96,000,000 worth of goods, and exported to that country \$83,500,000 to \$105,500,000 in exchange. In no year but one (1893) during the pendency of this treaty, did our imports from Germany exceed our exports to that country.

Reciprocity treaties with Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico and the British West Indies are not fair tests because of the sugar features of the imports. Even with this our exports to Cuba and Porto Rico rose from \$14,380,000 in 1891 to \$22,800,000 at the close of 1894; our imports from those islands falling at the same time \$81,179,000 in 1892, to \$54,377,000 in 1895.

Under the British West Indies treaty our imports fell from \$16,300,000 in 1891 to \$10,240,000 in 1895, our exports showing about \$400,000 increase.

When the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty went into effect in 1876 our imports from there amounted to \$2,250,000, and our exports to Honolulu \$1,273,000. When it terminated in 1899 our imports from Hawaii were \$17,800,000, and our exports to the group \$9,300,000. Annexation, which gave the highest form of reciprocity showed imports \$20,700,000, and exports \$13,500,000.

The above facts stand out well and favor the ratification of our pending reciprocity conventions with France, Portugal, Germany, Italy and the South American countries.

THE RAVAGES OF FIRE

The packing house architect has much to think over in the plans for the plant of the future.

The astounding volume of packing house losses by fire during the last three years should teach its lesson. It is a startling fact that more big expensive plants have been either

heavily damaged or entirely lost by fire in the last three years than has been in the twenty years preceding. Nearly every one of the big concerns has contributed its item to the appalling total. So great has been the losses that the insurance companies have felt the strain.

The lesson taught is that modern factories should be made fireproof at all hazards, and certain portions of the equipment should be isolated. The modern factory has felt very little the disaster which has overtaken the older structures, because iron, brick and cement are taking the place of the wooden floor, the cheap partition and the more general use of inflammable materials in the more ancient buildings. A hurriedly built shell of a structure gives an imposing appearance, but the element of risk is there, and the profit and loss account tremble for it. If the modern packer does not see to it that he gets into a modern, fireproof plant he will involve in his cheap carelessness the wreck of his capital and business prospects. The terrible losses of the last year almost gave the insurance companies "stage fright," and one can well excuse their feelings in the matter. Our factory people should take warning from the past and build no packing house except of the fireproof character. The more recent structures of the larger packers are of this class.

GREAT ON LIVE STOCK

The result of the new live stock census as summarized by the Census Department is as follows:

	Latest Govt. Est.	Census Jan. 1, 1900.
Cattle all kinds	67,906,552	43,902,414
Milk Cows.....	17,199,881	16,292,360
Other cattle:		
Yearlings and over	35,327,337	27,610,054
Calves	15,379,334	
Swine, all kinds.....	63,297,249	38,651,631
Sheep, all kinds	61,414,024	41,883,065
Lambs under 1 yr....	21,477,361	
Ewes, 1 yr and over..	31,916,507	
Rams and Wethers, 1 yr. and over	8,020,156	

The above speaks for itself, and is most important.

As far back as August 25th, of last year The National Provisioner in its editorial "The Live Stock and Slaughter Herd Census Forecast," said: "Our advices are now complete enough to announce the result of the poll of the stock interests. * * * The ceusus will show that there are more live stock of all classes than we have been officially given credit for; considerably more."

This paper made a forecast of 60,000,000 cattle and over 50,000,000 hogs. The official figures speak their own nearness to our forecast made more than a year ago.

THE REFRIGERATION GROUPE

No one system of refrigeration suits for all kinds of products. There are half a dozen systems of frigid air processes, each one attempting to remedy the defects of the other and to supply the deficiency. The refrigerants of one system may suit the atmospheric conditions in which one product will exist while

it may not properly conserve another product of a perishable nature. The several systems have their advantages at certain temperatures of refrigeration or freezing, while others are more suitable for quick freezing at a very low temperature.

There is hardly a modern cold storage warehouse of large proportions and doing a general business as cold stores which has not more than two systems of refrigeration in use. Most have three or four installed within the same plant. For general packing house refrigeration, one system may serve, but even the meat stores find that a diversified system is best when fresh meats, cured meats, poultry, butter and eggs are carried at the same time for the general market.

We call attention to the above because we have been so often asked to explain this or that default in some system which we have commended for certain kinds of installation. A system, to be infallible, must serve all products at all temperatures, from the arctic freezer to the cooler for sharp, quick work or for long sustained temperature refrigeration. The best general cold storage warehouses have found it expedient to install a general system and then add the auxiliaries here and there as special service is required. That is the best. Your satisfaction will depend on your expert and your own knowledge of what is needed.

THE BUTTER SCRAP NOW ON

The following is now the new Committee on Agriculture of the House, appointed by Speaker Henderson:

Messrs. Wadsworth (N. Y.), Henry (Conn.), Connell (Penn.), Wright (Penn.), Haugen (Iowa), Dahle (Wis.), Scott, (Kan.), Haskins (Vt.), H. C. Smith (Mich.), Moody, (N. C.), Graff (Ill.), Republicans; Williams, (Miss.), Lamb (Va.), Cooney (Mo.), Gordon (Ohio), Allen (Ky.), Neville (Neb.), Flynn (Oklahoma), Democrats.

The oleomargarine and butter interests have a basis on which to figure. With Congressman Tawney afflicted with the Senatorial fever, and Speaker Henderson having the same malady or higher temperature of a malignant form, it is hard to tell just what the Agricultural Committee itself or the House will do. Congressman McCleary, of Minnesota, who is also grooming for the Senate on the Grout bill and who is a jealous rival of Mr. Tawney, of Minnesota, got the drop on the latter and introduced his bill first. It now stands as House Bill No. 1 on the calendar. It may yet hit the foot of the class. Mr. Tawney has very little to thank the Dairy Union for in this throw-down in favor of his political rival. Poor Gen. Grout rode his bill into retirement. There is not enough milk in Minnesota to give two Congressman a lively swim for the United States Senate. It is now time to consolidate the opposition to this new Grout bill.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION—Continued from Page 13

the various kinds of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the United States.

Census Complete February 1

It is now expected that the statistics of domestic animals on farms and ranges for all the states and territories will be completed and in type by January 15 or February 1 at the latest, and can therefore be included in the printed proceedings of this convention. It is also expected to have all the tables of the agricultural census completed and in type by April 1 next. These statistics, when completed, will be more than twice as voluminous as presented by any preceding census. The twelfth will be the first census to complete and print all the statistics contemplated when the enumerators began their work. If finished by April 1 next, as now expected, this compilation will be in the hands of the public eight months earlier than the statistics of a few great staple crops were given to the country ten years ago, and two years and six months earlier than the country tables of domestic animals and other farm statistics were printed and placed at the disposal of the general public. If completed as now expected, it will be finished in a much shorter time than any less complete census has ever been finished by any other nation. I will also say that this work could have been completed four months earlier but for the unavoidable delay of the manufacturers in delivering to the census office the tabulating machines used in compiling the information given on the schedules.

I believe that you will be pleased to learn of this achievement of the twelfth census and to know of the progress made in this class of statistics in the United States over any previous work of its kind in this or any other country. It is a great achievement to lessen by over one-half the time required for any similar undertaking in the past in completing such a tabulation.

Tabulating Machines

However much you may be pleased to learn of this progress, you will, I know, find greater satisfaction in the assurance that the future should and can see the accomplishment of much better results. The delay in the delivery of the tabulating machines, and many other obstacles that have been met, were largely occasioned by the fact that the census office is not a permanent bureau. In 1900, as in all previous decades, the work had to be organized in all its branches. If made permanent, as those desiring an earlier completion of census reports are now requesting of Congress, the same tabulation can be given to the public more accurately and with much smaller expenditure of money. Each of these improvements is most important. You undoubtedly fully appreciate this. You will give due weight to the latter when I say that the expenditures of the twelfth census for the agricultural statistics will not fall much, if any, short of \$3,500,000, of which forty per cent. is chargeable to live stock.

For the first time the census of the United States has attempted to complete enumeration of the domestic animals of the country. In 1850 and at each succeeding decennial period, the government has collected statistics of the animals on farms, but no census has ever been taken of the domestic animals not on farms or ranges; that is, the animals

in cities and towns and those possessed by the small householders scattered throughout the country, but not living upon farms. Congress, largely at the request of this association, authorized the collection of the statistics of these animals. Combined with those on farms they give a complete exhibit of the live stock of the country. There were in the country, June 1, 1900, including those on and off farms, 18,172,914 dairy cows; 11,686,829 other cows, kept mainly for breeding purposes; 15,841,480 calves or meat cattle under one year; 7,641,643 steers one and under two years; 5,227,378 steers two and less than three years; 3,141,722 steers three years and over; 1,337,277 bulls one year and over; 7,273,731 heifers one year and less than two, making a total of neat cattle in the United States June 1, 1900, of 69,522,734.

At the same time there were 18,532,137 work horses two years old and over; 1,359,652 colts less than one year of age, and 1,473,461 colts one year and under two; a total of 21,365,250 horses. There were 2,912,958 work mules over two years of age; 255,166 mule colts less than one year old, and 291,458 mule colts one year and over; a total of 3,459,582 mules. There were also 119,992 asses and burros.

Of sheep one year old and over, there were 32,056,120 ewes, and 8,060,134 rams and wethers, a total of 40,116,263 wool-bearing sheep. There were also 21,329,062 lambs under one year, making a grand total of sheep of 61,645,325. There were in the country a total of 65,115,363 swine, and 1,893,491 goats.

Per Cent. of Sheep

The sheep on farms and ranges constituted more than 99.6 per cent of all sheep in the country. The number of wool-bearing sheep in the United States in the last decade increased from 35,935,364 to 39,936,663, a gain of 11.1 per cent. This gain was confined to one of the five grand divisions of states and territories, the western. In the North Atlantic the percentage of decrease was 38.9; the North Central, 18.3; the South Atlantic, 27.4, and the South Central, 46.0, while the gain in the Western was 104.1. In the farming sections of the country the number of sheep has nearly everywhere decreased since 1890. The great decrease in the South Central states, from 6,217,868 to 3,353,354, was largely found in the state of Texas and was caused by an increase of over 100,000 in the number of farms. The small farmers who have taken up lands and made homes for themselves in Texas and elsewhere in the newer portions of the United States have found it more profitable to keep neat cattle than sheep, and the farmers throughout the country have had the same experience, hence the decrease of sheep in the farming sections. On the ranges sheep husbandry is still a leading industry, and in the western states we find the number of wool-bearing sheep increasing in ten years from 10,806,990 to 22,211,325. This increase is confined almost wholly to the ranges, and represents in these states the substitution of over 11,000,000 sheep for their equivalent in cattle on the public domain.

There were on the farms and ranges of the United States June 1, 1900, 15,658,748 work horses two years and over; 1,326,562 colts

less than one year of age, and 1,443,059 colts, one and under two years, a total of 18,428,369. These horses on farms and ranges constituted 86.2 per cent. of the horses in the nation, the other 13.8 per cent. being found in our cities and towns. If it is assumed that colts under one year of age were not included in the census of horses ten years ago, the percentage of increase of horses in the nation is 14.2. On the assumption that the colts were included in the census of 1890, the percentage of increase is 23.1. The number of horses increased in all of the five grand divisions into which the states and territories are divided excepting the North Atlantic. Assuming that no colts under one year were included in the census of 1890, the percentage of decrease in the North Atlantic states was 5.9. The percentage of increase in the North Central was 8.0; in the Western, 44.0; South Atlantic, 18.7; South Central, 46.2. On the assumption that the colts were included in the census of 1890, the decrease in the number of horses in the North Atlantic states was 2.6 per cent, and the increases in the other states were as follows: North Central, 16.4; Western, 59.9; South Atlantic, 18.7 and South Central, 46.2.

The mules on farms and ranges constituted 95.0 per cent. of those in the nation. The number of work mules on farms, June 1, 1900, numbered 2,912,958; those less than one year of age, 255,166; those one and less than two years of age, 291,458, making a total of 3,459,582 mules. The number reported in 1890 was 2,246,443. If no colts were included in the figures of 1890 the percentage of increase was 35.0. If colts were included at that time, the percentage of increase was 46.3. The number of mules increased in every one of the grand divisions into which the states and territories are divided. Assuming that mule colts were included in the census of 1890, the percentage of increase for the North Atlantic states was 21.6; for the North Central, 18.6; for the Western, 69.6; for the South Atlantic, 30.7; and for the South Central, 68.3. The increase in the number of horses and mules are found in those states and territories in which there has been a marked development of agriculture during the last ten years. They do not represent an increase in the number of horses raised for the market, but an increase in the number of work animals required to produce the vast quantities of agricultural products consumed at home. Those who have not paid any attention to the tremendous growth of our agricultural products may be surprised at this increase in ten years in the number of horses and mules on farms. To those who have kept pace with the wonderful development of our agricultural resources, these figures will afford no surprise.

Dairy Cows

The dairy cows on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, constituted 94.6 per cent. of those in the United States, and numbered 17,199,884. This is an increase of 687,931, or a gain of 4.2 per cent. over those enumerated in 1890. The number of dairy cows increased 5.5 per cent. in the North Atlantic states; 3.0 per cent. in the North Central; 20.3 per cent. in the Western; 4.7 in the South Central; and decreased 3.2 per cent. in the South Atlantic states. Unquestionably some of the

(Continued on page 29)

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

STEARINE

(Continued from Dec. 7th)

This stearine is a hard, fatty solid, of a faint creamy-white color, tending to become dark yellow by age. It is quite amorphous in form, and is thereby distinguished from commercial stearic acid, which is somewhat crystalline. This stearine varies somewhat in composition; it contains much free acid, varying from 72 to 88 per cent., calculated as stearic acid, with small quantities of iso-oleic acid—a solid fat acid of the same composition as oleic acid—and consequently these distilled grease stearines absorb from 25 to 30 per cent. of iodine. They contain, also, some cholesterine and isocholesterine, which is absent in other stearines. The presence of these bodies is detected by dissolving the stearine in chloroform, adding a little acetic anhydride, and finally a drop of strong sulphuric acid, when a pink or reddish coloration is obtained. These stearines also contain small quantities of hydrocarbons, varying from 0.4 to 3 per cent., and saponifiable oils from 2 to 8 per cent. The melting point ranges from 120° Fahr. to 125° Fahr. The specific gravity at 60° Fahr. is about 0.904 to 0.919, and at 212° Fahr. to 0.836. These stearines often have a peculiar and characteristic odor, on which account they can only be used to a limited extent in making candles. In this work they are chiefly used for mixing with paraffin scale and wax to harden it. Too much stearine would cause the candle to possess an odor which is not always agreeable.

Stearine.—This name is now almost entirely applied to the solid fat acids which are obtained from tallow and palm oil. Many processes have been devised for the preparation of the fatty acids from the various oils and fats; broadly, they may be divided into two groups—those which depend upon the saponification of the fats with lime, either with or without pressure, with subsequent liberations of the acids by means of sulphuric acid and separation of the liquid fatty acids, oleine, from the solid fatty acids, stearine, by pressure; and those processes in which the fats are subjected to distillation with acid and superheated steam, and in which the acids are obtained directly, and then only require separation by pressure into liquid oleic acid and solid stearic acid. While, of course, tallow yields chiefly stearic acid, palm oil yields palmitic acid; but in the trade no distinction is made—both are classed as stearines.

A distinction is made between "saponified stearine" and "distilled stearine"; but the distinction is more apparent than real, for in practical working no difference can be found between them. Saponified stearine consists of stearic, palmitic, and, in some cases, a little oleic acid; distilled stearine contains stearic, palmitic acid, and some iso-oleic acid, and the presence of the latter serves as a distinguishing test. In addition to the acids, there may be present, especially in distilled stearine, small quantities of hydrocarbons and unsaponified fats.

Stearine makes its appearance in trade as a hard, white, somewhat crystalline, and lustrous solid, firm in texture, and not greasy to the touch. It is soluble in hot alcohol, and from this solution it separates out on cooling, in the form of needles. Pure stearic acid stearine melts at 158° Fahr., while palmitic acid stearine melts at 143° Fahr. Commercial stearine has a melting point varying from 136° to 145° Fahr., according to the character of the fats, from which it is prepared, and the extent to which it is freed from oleic acid. Whether the commercial stearine is a mixture of palmitic acid and stearic acids, or one or other of those two bodies, can be ascertained by determination of its molecular weight, which must be carried out with great care. Palmitic acid has a molecular weight of 256, stearic acid one of 284. By determination of the melting and solidifying points the proportion of these

two acids may be ascertained by reference to the following table:

Stearic Palmitic

acid.	Per cent.	Melting p.t. ° C.	Melting p.t. ° F.	Solidifying p.t. ° C.	Solidifying p.t. ° F.
100	0	69.2	156.5	—	—
90	10	67.2	153	62.5	144
80	20	65.3	149.5	60.3	140
70	30	62.9	145	59.3	138.5
60	40	60.3	140.5	56.5	133
50	50	56.6	133.5	55	131
40	60	56.3	133	54.5	129.5
32.5	67.5	55.2	131.5	54	129
30	70	55.1	131	54	129
20	80	57.5	135	53.8	128.5
10	90	60.1	140	54.5	129.5
0	100	62.0	143.5	—	—

Stearine candles burn with a bright light; not with quite so high an illuminating power as paraffin, but much more so than tallow or any composite candle.

Stearine is largely used in combination with paraffin to produce various grades of candles, and all makers have specialties designated by special names made from such mixtures. The addition of stearine to paraffin makes the candle more opaque and whiter in color, while at the same time it reduces the tendency of paraffin to bend or warp in warm rooms. A mixture of paraffin and stearine melts at a lower temperature than would be calculated from the melting points of the two materials.

In examining commercial stearines, the melting point, proportion of free acid (reckoned as stearic acid), quantity of unsaponifiable matter (probably paraffin), and absorption of iodine should be ascertained. Absorption of iodine should be ascertained.—Oil and Colomman's Journal.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Legumes

FARMER, SACRAMENTO, CAL.—Legumes constitute a group of plants of great importance to the farmer. The great importance of the legumes is due largely to their ability, to obtain the nitrogen they need from the air mixed with the soil in which they are situated. This they do through the agency of minute organisms, called bacteria, growing in large colonies upon their route, and by irritation producing there, the nodules or wart-like bodies so characteristic of them. The group is a very large one, and members of it are found in nearly all parts of the earth. Among the ones best known to us are peas, beans, clovers, alfalfa, vetches, lupins, locust trees, mesquite, acacia, palo verde, ironwood, and the "ground nut."

In some parts of the world, especially the temperate and warm regions, these plants constitute a considerable part of the native vegetation, and have for ages been adding to the nitrogen of the soil by growing and decaying in it. In some regions the legumes are principally annuals, in others, perennial herbs, and in still others, shrubs or trees. In southern Arizona there are few native herbaceous legumes, the plants of this group being principally trees. The mesquite, the acacia (or "cat's claw," as it is commonly called), the palo verde and the ironwood are the best known shrub or tree legumes of the region. These plants manage to maintain a fairly thrifty appearance throughout the year by means of the scanty rainfall. Your State Agricultural Experiment Station can probably give you more information concerning this.

Goat Flesh

"**READER.**"—(1) Goat flesh is at times used to quite an extent as a flesh food, and there are no reasons why it should not be. The hair of the goat makes a valuable product, and is used for many purposes. The breeding of Angora goats has become an industry of some importance on the Pacific slope. Two years ago the number of Angoras in California was estimated at 50,000, and in Oregon at 15,000. In the following year the whole number of these goats in the United States was estimated at 400,000, and there are probably now not less than 500,000. Turkey has, it is said, 2,000,000, and Cape Colony, before the Boer war, was credited with 2,000,000.

2. The latest figures obtainable show for the United States a consumption of more than 2,000,000 pounds of mohair in 1899. Of this quantity about one-half was domestic and the remainder imported. Nine mills in New England used the fibre.

Turkey's annual production of mohair is estimated at from 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 pounds and that of South Africa was, in 1897, between 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 pounds.

3. The Tariff act of 1897 imposes a duty of 12 cents a pound on mohair.

Tallow

X., NEW YORK CITY.—(1) The chemical composition of tallow varies somewhat according to the method of feeding, the season of the year, the locality, as well as the species or kind of tallow. It consists essentially of the two glycerides, olein and stearine, the latter predominating ranging from 60 per cent. in soft tallow to 80 per cent. in hard tallow.

2. The usual titre or hardness of commercial tallow is 42 degrees, but is frequently of as high a titre as 44 in the best grades.

3. The price of tallow is dependent to a great extent upon the hardness, color and freedom from moisture and impurities.

Stearines

OLEO.—See the article on stearine in the issues of November 7 and 14 in *The National Provisioner*. You will find your queries fully answered in that article.

Polishing Bacon

CURRE, SEATTLE, WASH.—(1) In addition to the instructions already given you, the following is frequently very serviceable. A very small portion of cottonseed oil applied by hand to the fancy bacon gives it a nice polish and assists the meat to retain its fresh looking appearance—previous to wrapping and canvassing. In fact, simply rubbing with the hand alone will give a nice finish to the meats. (2) It is not advisable to keep smoked meats over a long time, if it can be avoided.

Long Cut Hams

J.J.J., OMAHA, NEB.—Long cut hams are essentially made for export trade, the short cut ham having of late years largely supplanted the former in favor. The long cut ham is a very presentable cut and has to a greater or less extent, considerable demand. It is frequently dry salted and in this case is not of such a mild cure as the short cut, but appears and also is, much firmer. It averages from 14 to 22 lbs. The long cut ham is made as follows: The leg is cut off at the first joint below the hock, the hip bone separated at the rump with the knife, and the butt is left full and nicely rounded. The hip bone is bared, leaving the butt of the ham with flat appearance, the cushion of the ham left full, but not faced. The long cut ham finds a ready sale in England, especially in the northern counties.

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NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION—Continued from page 20

cows that were reported in 1900 under the head of "other cows" or "cows not kept for milk," would have been included in 1890 in the number of milk cows with which these comparisons are made, and hence the percentage of increase in all the groups are greater than those here shown, and in the South Atlantic states there was an actual increase in the number of dairy cows. This is shown by the greater gain in quantity of milk produced in all portions of the country.

Of all meat cattle 97.7 per cent. were found on farms and ranges. The total number, including calves, was 67,906,552; the number of she stock 28,810,943; the number of calves 15,379,334; the numbers of meat cattle other than calves and dairy cows was 35,327,097.

Domestic Animals

This is 475,475 more than reported by the census of 1890 under the two heads of working oxen and other cattle. It shows the increase in these classes of domestic animals, providing there were no calves included under the head of "other cattle" ten years ago. If those animals were included under that head ten years ago the percentage of gain is 45.5. The percentage of change including or excluding the calves from the calculation are, respectively, for the North Atlantic states, 24.2 per cent. decrease, or 36.6 per cent. increase; for the North Central, 9.1 per cent. decrease, or 35.7 per cent. increase; for the Western, 17.0 per cent. decrease, or 52.2 per cent. increase; for the South Atlantic, a decrease of 20.1 per cent. or an increase of 16.3 per cent.; and for the South Central, a decrease of 24.1, or an increase of 70.1. The increase in the South Central states is largely confined to Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. It is an increase, not on the ranges, but on the small farms and the increase shown in the number of neat cattle is, in every portion of the United States, upon the small farms and not upon those belonging to large cattle men.

The swine on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, constituted 97.2 per cent. of all those in the United States, and numbered 63,297,249. The figures show a gain of 9.4 per cent. for the United States; a decrease of 15.4 per cent. in the North Atlantic division; a gain of 8.4 per cent. in the North Central; 41.3 per cent. in the Western, and 19.6 per cent. in the South Central.

Goats

The goats on farms and ranges, June 1, 1900, comprised 95.7 per cent. of those in the country and numbered 1,815,138.

I have called your attention in detail to brief summaries of the twelfth census of live stock, which are shown in full in one of the tables posted in the halls to which I have called attention. I invite your attention also to the other table which gives a comparative exhibit of the figures of the twelfth census and the latest estimates of the agricultural department. This letter will repay a careful study. All estimates, such as those of the agricultural department, are based upon census figures and forever must be. From this fact arises the great importance of the census of agriculture, which census, to be worth anything, must require vast expenditure of time and money. Less than one-third of the farm reports returned by the enumerators and special agents are in shape to be tabulated.

Every schedule must be carefully examined, and care taken to prevent duplication. The last census rejected nearly 100,000 schedules because they contained duplicate reports of farms, crops and animals, including 1,000,000 neat cattle and as many sheep. In one state the acreage of certain crops was by fraud or carelessness more than 20 per cent. in excess of the actual results. To guard against such errors and to correct other defects in the reports, over 1,500,000 letters have been written. The results so far as the statistics of domestic animals are concerned, you now have practically before you. Such letter writing, such special examination, and such expenditures of money (\$3,500,000) cannot be made every year. They are not necessary. With correspondents in all counties of the nation the agricultural department can, by taking the census report as their basis, give accurate animal statistics for several years after the census with a very small margin of error. Their reports for January 1 next will not vary more than 5 per cent. from the actual number for any state, and, for the nation as a whole, will not vary 1 per cent. One year from now the possible variation of estimates will, as in the past, be somewhat greater, and that possible variation will grow with the passage of time. Hence, the necessity at a future time, of another census, not only of live stock, but of all the leading crops and products of the farm. The commercial value of annual estimates is increasing every year, and there is but one way to meet this either in agriculture or manufactures. It is to secure the establishment of a permanent census bureau, and through that bureau to secure a careful census of live stock and of the great staple products of the farm every five years instead of ten. This can be done with an additional cost of not to exceed 50 per cent. per decade upon the present expenditures. Such a census every five years will furnish data whereby the annual statistics of the department of agriculture, or of any other body that collects them, can be made as correct as will be those of the department of agriculture in 1902.

A Business Proposition

The gentlemen here represented have come to know something of the value of accurate annual statistics of their branch of farm resources and products. You can appreciate also the value of such statistics of corn, cotton, wheat and other great staples of the land. If you find enough value in them to warrant the needed expenditure of public money, to secure this you should ask for the measures that will insure the accuracy of these annual statistics. To this phase of the question of national agricultural statistics, I ask the cordial and business-like consideration which your association gives to all other topics of great public concern.

RESOLUTION ON GERMAN ATTITUDE

The following resolution was offered by Col. John F. Hobbs, and unanimously carried:

Whereas, The number of cattle, hogs and sheep in Germany cannot, at present under any circumstances, feed the bulk of the German people, even at the cost of a total deci-

(Continued on page 38)

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Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
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Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

East Side Slaughter House { First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House { 604-668 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

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THE SIEGEL CASE

The case of Frank Siegel, of the Siegel-Sanders Live Stock Commission Company, will be called in the Criminal Court at Kansas City on December 16. Siegel, who was president of the company, is charged with embezzling \$23,000 from the company. According to the returns of the grand jury Siegel took \$5,000 February 3, \$5,000 February 5, \$5,000 February 6 and \$8,000 February 26, 1900. It is on these indictments that he will be tried first.

He is also indicted on a charge of defraud-

ing the Loan and Investment Company, of Denver, out of \$42,000 by fraudulent representations. He is said to have borrowed that amount and given four promissory notes. Three were for \$10,000 each, and one for \$13,527. These notes, it is charged, were made payable to the Siegel-Sanders Live Stock Commission Company, and then indorsed by Siegel as president of the company, to the loan company. They were secured by a chattel mortgage on several hundred head of blooded cattle, which, it is claimed, that he did not own.

Several civil suits have been filed in the cir-

cuit court as a result of Siegel's alleged manipulations of the company's funds.

NEW OFFICERS

The Pittsburg Live Stock Association met and elected officers and directors for the ensuing year as follows: President, Ira F. Brainard; vice-president, Samuel W. Jefferis; directors, P. J. Brinkman, Rufus Martin, Charles W. Lauer, Andrew H. Neadhammer and Samuel B. Rush. The directors will meet and elect the secretary and treasurer.

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EXPOSITION—Continued from Page 15

800,000 people turned the turnstiles to get in to see the stock at 25c. per head.

Cadet-Drill

The "cadet" drill of the bicycle corps of the North Western Military Academy added interest for those who are not accustomed to military maneuvers. The prize Hereford steer caused some fun. When the photographer tried to "take" him he objected and stampeded the crowd. This steer took the champion sweepstakes prize for the best steer of all breeds. He was sold at auction for 50c. per pound live weight. It was told that the owner of this steer had a private offer of \$225 per lb. on the hoof for this steer, and that he was persuaded to let him go to auction under the guarantee that he would fetch \$2.50 per lb. before the hammer fell. It is said that he will not lose at the lower bid. He was bid in by A. G. Swanson, of New York.

The stock for the carcass test were slaughtered in the plant of Swift & Company.

Sale

In the sales of show stock, 87 Aberdeen-Angus cattle brought an average of \$344 per head. Marmour & Co. purchased the blue ribbon Angus steer, "Steadfast," for 25c. per lb. standing. T. C. Adams, of Moweaqua, Ill., got "Betty," second prize 3-year-old Hereford heifer, for \$4,500. "Missie," the prize 2-year-old Hereford heifer, went to A. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Can., for \$6,000. The carload of Herefords which won the carload grand championship prize for fat stock were Panhandle, Texas stock, fed and finished by D. W. Black, of Lyndon, O. The grand championship feeding cattle prize was won by Monte Blevins, of Walden, Col. Illinois took the grand-championship prize for hogs.

The prize bull went for around \$2,000. Thirty-three Galloway cattle brought an average of \$285 per head. That is the most important Galloway sale in this country.

The average top prices last year ranged from \$11 to \$15.50 per 100 lbs. This year they swung between \$9.30@\$12. Sixty-nine short horns brought \$17,760, being over \$634 per head. Fifty-two cows totaled \$33,675, or \$647.00 per head. Seventeen bulls fetched \$10,085, or \$593.23 per head.

An Annual Fixture

The International Live Stock Exposition is an annual fixture. It is also one of the greatest "rooters" the Union Stock Yards have. It is a university education on a big subject. There was so much to see and so much to do that one signs to be twins for the time being that he might enjoy it all to the full.

I wish to thank A. C. Halliwell, editor of the "Daily Livestock World," and chairman of the Program Committee of the National Live Stock Convention, for many courtesies. In that I include the ever-popular Will F. Baum, of the same excellent paper. Both were very cordial and courteous.

Editor Frank Moore, of the Daily Drovers' Journal, is forgiven for the lantern-jawed sketch of the writer in his interesting paper. The sketch made us look like a composite exposition exhibit. Mr. Moore was chairman of the Press Committee of the convention, and well did he look out for the quill crowd. Now, thanks to all, and—that's all.

PIPE COVERING TESTS

Economical operation of the power plant is one of the leading factors in every packing house, cottonseed oil mill, ice factory and in fact every manufacturing line of business. The things which tend to decrease cost of operation or to make an existing equipment more efficient represent just so many dollars on the profit side of the ledger at the end of the year. And it can be truthfully said that generally too little attention is given the details which minimize cost and increase efficiency. The "man who furnishes the money" seldom knows anything of the requirements of a power plant or the reasons for its operating charges, but in the tremendous power houses required for the big packing houses and in the other lines where competition is close the power plant is conducted upon approved lines and every detail of improvement, merit or economy is closely studied, and if an advantage is readily adopted.

One of the important details of a modern power plant is the pipe covering. Upon this important feature a series of scientific and rigid tests have recently been made by a high authority in steam engineering, George H. Barrus, the well-known expert and consulting

made in long lengths of pipe, used for many hours continuously and for many days in succession. They were, therefore, more rigid tests than any laboratory experiment could possibly be.

The different coverings used were closely watched, and in each one of the three classes under test this unprejudiced authority gave the first place in efficiency to the coverings made by the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Co. The tests made were as follows:

Two-inch covering, 80-lbs. pressure, Johns' Asbestocel first out of five compared.

Two-inch coverings, 150-lbs. pressure, Johns' Asbestos-sponge, Hair Felt, 3-ply, and Asbesto-sponge Felted Sectional first out of five compared.

Ten-inch coverings, 150-lbs. pressure, Johns' Asbestos-sponges Felted, first out of four compared.

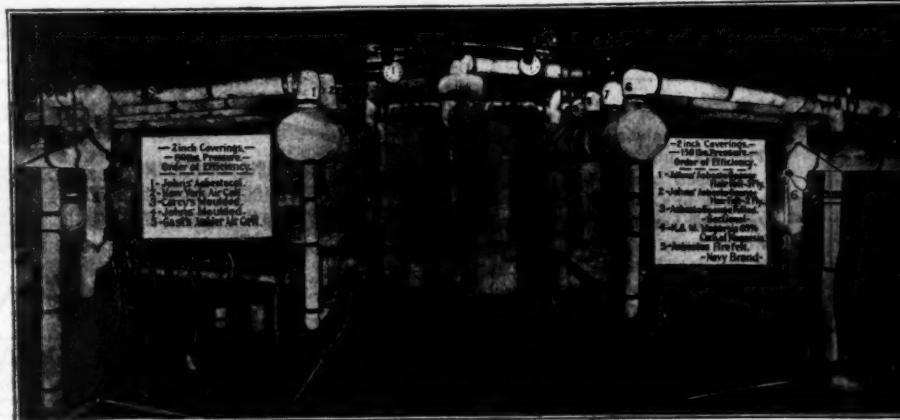
WANT BETTER RATES

The Minnesota State Railroad Commission went to Chicago recently to confer with the executive officials of all railroads penetrating southern Minnesota in the hope of securing a better rate on live stock for South St. Paul.

Apparatus at new Manhattan Railway Power House

75th St. and East River, New York,

For determining efficiency of Non-conducting Pipe Coverings.



Reproduced from Photographs
taken at the center of the apparatus
showing Headers and Ends of the Test Pipes where the steam is supplied.

steam engineer. These tests were the subject of an able paper read by Mr. Barrus to mechanical engineers, architects and others at a meeting held November 12 in the great new power house of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, Seventy-fifth street and East River, New York.

In introducing his paper, Mr. Barrus said: "These pipe-covering tests were planned with the object of ascertaining the efficiency, both comparatively and absolutely, of some of the leading coverings as ordinarily manufactured, sold and applied. I mean by the term 'efficiency,' simply that efficiency which measures the degrees to which the covering serves to prevent radiation of heat from the outside of the pipe, or what is the same thing the degree to which the covering prevents the condensation of steam in the interior of the pipe."

In order that the tests might be as conclusive and convincing as possible, and that they might have a commercial value, they were

The packing houses at that point complain that they are discriminated against in favor of Sioux City and Chicago. The Great Northern, North-Western, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Minneapolis & St. Louis, Illinois Central and Cedar Rapids routes, are said to be among the roads so acting.

The discrimination is alleged to have grown out of the abuse of the rates granted for cattle fed in transit.

TRANSPORT SUNK

The United States transport Wright has been wrecked. She will probably turn out to be a total loss. The Wright struck an uncharted rock at the entrance of San Jacinto Harbor, Philippine Islands, and sank in fifteen feet of water. She had a fine refrigerating plant, and a refrigerated storeroom, which made her of great value in the islands. The Wright was first called the Bay State. This was before she was transformed into a hospital ship.

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Afford to be with-
out Our Book,
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OF GLUE
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What They Say of It.

San Francisco, May 14, 1898.
"The National Provisioner."

Enclosed please find our check on Bank of California of this city. We have received the book and find it very valuable. We think no gluemaking should be without one. Yours truly,

Pacific Bone, Coal & Fertilizing Co. A. Haas, Manager.

From "The Scientific American."

The manufacturers of glue have made special effort to keep their methods and processes as secret as possible; so that the literature on the subject is very limited. Nearly every manufacturer has some little arrangement, machine or device which enables him to economize in some way or other, so that "The National Provisioner" has done wisely in collecting the writings of men who are entirely familiar with the various processes of making glue and gelatine. ("The National Provisioner" not only collected the writings of experts, but ordered the same at considerable expense.—Ed.) The result is a very helpful book, which may be regarded as one of the most important contributions ever made on the subject. The book is handsomely printed and bound and is well illustrated. It also includes a complete list of manufacturers and dealers in glue and gelatine in the United States and Canada.

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Merit*

which is found in our ice-making and refrigerating machinery is found in other kinds of machinery which we build.

Our facilities for furnishing engines, boilers, ammonia fittings, and castings of all kinds made from the various metals are such that all orders are handled promptly and accurately. A company which does not have a completely equipped plant is compelled to sublet parts of its contracts, and the purchaser has no assurance that the goods will be accurately made or promptly delivered.

It is our aim to build the most successful machinery on the market.

The orders that we are daily receiving are pretty good evidence that we are doing so.

Your order will receive the same care and attention.

York Manufacturing Co.,

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The Sterling Butter Co., Sterling, Ill., has been incorporated.

The Eckert Meat Co., Henderson, Ky., will erect an ice plant.

The cheese factory of Frank Brown, Ossie, N. Y., was burned.

D. W. Dean, Appleton, Wis., is interested in a new cold storage plant.

The Lakeside Creamery, Farmington, Minn., was destroyed by fire.

The Beeville Light & Water Co., Beeville, Tex., will erect an ice plant.

An ice plant may be erected in Leesburg, Va., says the Alexandria Gazette.

O. B. Butler, Litchfield, Minn., has leased and will operate the Ames creamery.

A creamery may be erected at Sugar Loaf, N. Y., says the Warwick Advertiser.

The Farmers' Co-operative Creamery, Lawther, Ia., was destroyed by fire.

The Consolidated Ice Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., has purchased a site for a plant.

Work has been commenced on the plant of the Irwin Ice Co., Greensburg, Pa.

The Washington Ice Co., Washington, D. C., capital \$250,000, has been incorporated.

The Lakeside Improvement & Ice Co., Shenandoah, Pa., will enlarge ice plant.

The Rochelle Dairy Co., Rochelle Park, N. Y., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The cheese factory of Alfred Blum, Constableville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

Fire damaged the plant of the Artificial Ice & Cold Storage Co., Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The affairs of the Toronto Cold Storage Co., Toronto, Ont., Can., will be wound up.

H. A. Edwards and W. T. Barton, Caribou, Me., contemplate erecting a cold storage plant.

Charles L. Elwood, Middletown, N. Y., may erect a creamery at East Branch, N. Y.

The Round Rock Creamery, Round Rock, Tex., capital \$7,000, has been incorporated.

William C. Goss, Omaha, Neb., is interested in a large ice plant to be erected in Omaha, Neb.

The Willow Lakes Creamery Co., Willow Lake, Ia., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated.

The Orange Ice, Light & Water Works Co., Orange, Tex., will increase capacity of ice plant.

P. Harvey & Co., 21 Pitt street, Windsor, Ont., Can., are in the market for a three-ton ice machine.

It is reported that a Chicago company will control the milk supply of Columbus, O., and will erect stations and cold storage houses.

The South Otselic Creamery Co., Otselic, N. Y., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by B. F. Gladding, M. Thompson and S. Steward.

The Delavan Butter & Cheese Mfg. Co., Delavan, Ill., capital \$5,000, has been incorporated by F. B. Shelton, N. T. Nichols and C. E. Varney.

The Culver Farms Dairy Co., New York City, capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by Franklin Soper, A. M. Cutver and E. Schaeffer.

The Queen City Ice & Refining Co., Springfield, Mo., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by J. M. Yarbrough, W. J. Bradshaw, J. S. McLamore and A. Dallen.

(*Late Ice Notes, Page 18*)

NEW ICE PROCESS

Contracts have been let by the Southwest Missouri Light Co. for the erection of a new ice plant at Grand Falls, four miles southwest of Joplin, Mo. The proposed plant will cost about \$100,000, and will be turning out ice by April 1. The concern intends to use a new process, which has just been patented. It is claimed the new process will produce a much purer quality of ice than the old system.

PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS

688,294.—PROCESS OF TANNING HIDES OR SKINS. Henry Carmichael, Malden, Mass. Filed Dec. 14, 1896. Serial No. 615,549.

688,406.—LABELING MACHINE. John J. Gaynor, Indianapolis, Ind., assignor of two-thirds to Frank Maus Fauvre, Indianapolis, Ind. Filed Jan. 7, 1901. Serial No. 42,350.

688,521.—REFRIGERATING-PACKAGE. Harry I. Hix, Rockland, Me. Filed Sept. 11, 1901. Serial No. 75,028.

888,604.—PROCESS OF PRODUCING BLOOD-ALBUMEN. Max Dietrich and Alfonso Langer, Berlin, Germany. Filed Nov. 6, 1900. Serial No. 35,600.

688,622.—CAN HEADING AND CRIMPING MACHINE. Chas. E. Forrey, San Francisco, Cal. Filed Feb. 26, 1901. Serial No. 48,994.

688,674.—MEAT-TREE. Peter Oehman, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Fitzgeralld-Meat Tree Co., Chicago, Ill.; a corporation of Illinois. Filed Mar. 15, 1900. Serial No. 8,836.

Trade Marks

37,448.—GUMS, SIZINGS, PASTES, STARCH, and OILS. The Arabol Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Nov. 5, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Arabol." Used since April, 1887.

37,450.—SOAP. The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed Nov. 15, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Colibri." Used since October 29, 1901.

A CALIFORNIA RED BAT

A. R. Urion, of Chicago, attorney of the Armour Packing Company, tells this story:

"On a recent trip to California our train stopped for half an hour at a little town just the other side of the forty-five mile stretch of snow-sheds on the Union Pacific. Somebody in the station told us that a genuine California red bat, the only one in captivity, was to be seen across the street. None of us had ever seen a red bat, and we trooped over to get a glimpse of the wonder. The man who owned it took us through his saloon, across a yard, and into a shed, at the door of which he paused to tell us not to stand too near the creature's cage, as it was an especially dangerous animal. Then he showed us a barrel, covered with a netting, and one by one we stepped up and took a peek at the curiosity. It was a real bat, it was undeniably red, and had latent dangerous possibilities. It was a brickbat."

CROSS OIL FILTER

The Burt Mfg. Co., of Akron, Ohio, have recently received an order from the De Beers Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd., of Kimberley, South Africa, for a very large Cross oil filter, to be used in their new power house. Only American machinery will be used in this plant, and the Burt Company consider this order a strong endorsement for their filter.



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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

PROVISIONS AND LARD
Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Feverish Conditions, but Fairly Well Supported Prices Despite Declines in Corn

The week has shown occasional sharp reactions in corn to lower prices. The hog products may have felt the weakness in the grain so far as perhaps influencing the temper of "bull" speculation in them; but on the whole prices for the hog products have not shown at any time material declines. There has been, however, sharper contentions among the speculators in efforts to scalp. The forces arranged on the bull side are undoubtedly strong enough to accomplish any upward movement; but it is doubtful if extreme tendencies are to set in; it is a poor move to rush prices further sharply upward in consideration of the large hog supplies and the at times turning about to bearish speculation on corn. It has been well understood that corn has been carried up by the force of outside speculation, that Wall street had been in part responsible for some of the recent excited range of prices for it, and that the reaction was largely brought about by Wall street unloading. The variations in the prices of the grain have not perhaps full significance just now because it is realized that corn on its merits, in its short crop, could easily ultimately be placed to at least any high range of value that recently existed for it. For that matter many traders are inclined to look upon the late bulging prices for hog products as well as for corn as premature, that no matter how favorably the entire grain and fat situations are to the selling interests, that outside prices for them should not have prevailed until the hog supplies were more freely marketed and the corn became in more reduced supply. The outside speculation, as is well known, swept calculations of most packers aside and made possible the discounting in part of the markedly favorable statistical and other situations for the hog products. It is not contended that the limit of high prices will be reached in the near future and that no better markets are likely for the new year but only by thus early straining the markets that reactions are likely to come about to unsettling in the near future general trade affairs. Indeed, so far as concerns the future of the trading here there is no reason to expect other than bullish tendencies, particularly when the new year is moderately well advanced. It is with this expectation on the part of the outside speculators that the May option is freely dealt in by them. Yet January and May options of lard are closer in price than last week, although pork and ribs show a marked difference in favor of the May option. There would be implied that the lard is closely held by a prominent operator and that there may be more of a short interest in January to squeeze than had been apprehended. The outsiders in their speculation take more to pork. One packer is believed by the trade to be in control of lard, yet at the same time it would seem as though some of the other packers were equally confident over the lard market and that they were not as short of it as some of the traders suppose. The point is that essentially all of the packers would prefer to take in the hogs upon a cheaper basis of values rather than see the hog products stimulated just now, but that the outside speculative drift is too prominent to permit effective control of affairs by the packers.

The alternative with the packing interests is to swing in with the outside movement, at least temporarily. The main in stocks of the products is of a trivial order and the packers find it hard as well on that account to sympathize with bulging prices. The situation, therefore, is essentially quite as much money would be made in the regular cash trading by the packers if the excited market had not come about and there had been the ordinary drift of prices by which hogs could have been gathered in upon a more reasonable basis and the products held down to conform to them.

There is no abatement of a large marketing of hogs; it is true that the average weights of the swine continue light and decidedly less than last year, yet there is evidently a big hog supply yet to come forward, and January will be reached before there are the ordinary supplies of them.

It seems impossible to make material accumulations of stocks of the products, despite the large hog receipts. The cash demands for the products are generally understood to be of a conservative order from Europe, and not especially active from home sources, but it is about as broad as it is long in the fact that consignments from packers' hands to Europe are larger than the total shipments of the previous year at this time and to the packers' agents South liberal quantities go steadily, while the stocks all around at the points of consumption show that no matter how liberal the consignments that they pass quickly into consumers' hands.

The attitude of the provision market stimulates everything in the fat line.

Cottonseed oil is materially higher this week on the situation of the lard market and the consequent active consumption of the oil for the make of compounds. Tallow is doing about 1-8 better on nice grades suited to wants of the compound makers, and general grades of it are stronger. Compound lard has been advanced only 1-4 in all of the recent spurt of pure lard and is distinctly cheap; there seems to be an insufficient supply of all fats.

In New York, the business in pork is rather freer with the provinces at better prices. In lard western steam has had little demand from the English shippers. The continent has been buying very moderately the refined lard. The city steam lard is closely sold at better prices. The city cutters hold bellies a little firmer because of the cost of hogs, but loose hams and shoulders are just steady in price with fair demands.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 3,972 bbls. pork; 16,259,334 pounds lard; 20,950,734 pounds meats; corresponding week last year. 4,825 bbls. pork; 12,831,471 pounds lard; 17,438,301 pounds meats.

BEEF.—Rather more in favor of sellers, with increasing demands; city extra India mess, tcs., \$18@\$18.75; barreled mess, \$0.50, family mess, \$12@\$12.50; packet, \$11.00@\$11.50.

Sales in New York for week to present writing: 700 bbls. mess pork at \$16.50@\$17.50; 450 bbls. short clear at \$18.50@\$20; 200 bbls. city family, do at \$17.50@\$18.00; 500 tcs. western steam lard, on p. t., quoted at 10.22 1-2; 700 tcs. city steam lard at \$9.60@\$9.75; compound lard, 7 3-4@7 7-8c.; 18,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave. 9@9 1-8; 30,000 pounds do, 14 lbs. ave. 8 3-4@8 7-8; 10,000 pounds, do, 10 lbs. ave., at 9 1-4@9 1-2; 8,000 pounds, do, smoking, ave. 9 3-4@10 2,500 green hams, 9 1-2; 4,000 green bellies, at 9 1-2; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 7@7 1-2, and 3,600 pickled hams at 9 3-4@10 3-4.

ARMOUR RAISES SALARIES

More than 10,000 employees of Armour & Co. have received notice that they would have an increase in their salaries the first of the year. Many of the older employees of the big packing plant are to receive bonuses in addition to increased pay. It has been the rule of the company to make an improvement in the salaries of the employees every year. Armour & Co. employ between 20,000 and 30,000 men.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The principal call has been for branded stock which is naturally closely sold up and sales of insignificant volume have been effected at a premium. The call for natives has receded to considerable extent largely because of a deterioration in that class of stock naturally coincident with the opening of the grubby season. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS.—Free of brands, 60 lbs. and up have moved to the number of about 10,000 at a variety of prices ranging from 12 3-4 to 14c., according to weight, quality and selection.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS.—60 lbs. and up have moved to the number of about 10,000 at 12 1-4 to 12 1-2c. The supply is far from generous.

COLORADO STEERS.—Have moved to the number of about 12,000 at 12 to 12 1-4c. and are also in limited supply.

TEXAS STEERS.—Proved the star feature of the market and are cleaned up to salting. Sales have been of substantial volume and prices range from 13 1-2c. down according to weight, quality and selection.

NATIVE COWS.—Are in constantly increasing supply and prices are naturally receding.

BRANDED COWS.—Have moved to the number of about 15,000 at 10c.; a considerable quantity of them, of earlier salting, are held fractionally higher. They are a comparatively active factor.

NATIVE BULLS—are quotable at 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market has been in an excitable and unsettled condition for the past week and there are as yet a number of unsatisfied contracts, which condition, of course, has a sustaining influence on values. Prominent operators, however, are going very slow and show no disposition to encourage any rise in values.

NO. 1 BUFF HIDES.—40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have moved in a small way at 9 1-4c. though some sold at even money. Bids for the late take-off are not above the latter price.

NO. 1 EXTREMES.—25 to 40 lbs. have moved in moderate volume at 9 1-4c. with No. 2's at 8 1-4c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS.—Have been sold in considerable volume to a Wisconsin tanner at 8 1-2c. flat for an average run. Prices depend very much upon weight, quality and selection.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS.—Free of brands and grubs are well sold up, supplies having been anticipated. Some of the lighter weights however, would not command over 9 3-4c., though regular selections are quotable at a much higher price.

BULLS.—Most dealers are sold ahead and have virtually contracted their December receipts at from 9 to 9 1-4c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—8 to 15 lbs. move at 12 1-4c. They are at present in rather inactive request.

NO. 1 KIPS.—15 to 25 lbs. offer at 10 to 10 1-2c. and are a nominal factor.

SLUNKS.—30c.

HORSEHIDES.—Are in active request at

\$3.35 for No. 1 selection, having moved in a small way at that price.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both the packer and country markets are active and closely sold up and their condition is reflected by the appended quotations: Packer pelts, 97 1-2 to \$1; country pelts, 75c.

BOSTON

The market is in a very quiet condition and tanners are giving very little attention to offerings at the even money which by the way is firmly established despite the fact that the dealers are much chagrined and very averse to selling at the price. As a matter of fact most of the tanners are well supplied and can afford to wait a couple of months if necessary before entering the market. New Englands are rather an indifferent factor at 9c.; more because they are in such small supply than for any other reason. Calf and sheep-skins continue in active request, with the supply hardly adequate to the satisfaction of the call.

PHILADELPHIA

The market has been very dull in consequence of stock taking and the natural Philadelphia disposition to buy below the market, a condition which does not seem unlikely of achievement as circumstances are greatly in the buyer's favor. We quote: City steers, 11 1-2c.; country steers, 11c.; city cows, 9 1-2c.; country cows, 9c.; and bulls, 9c. The calfskins situation is dull and skins are commencing to accumulate. The sheep-skin market has gained somewhat in tone in consequence of recently effected substantial sales.

NEW YORK

One salter has enjoyed most of the business the past week and has disposed of about 3,000 native steers on the basis of 13 1-2c. He is now holding his later take-off at a fractionally higher rate. Despite this fact prices are on about the same plane as a week ago but are firm at quotations. Both city and country calfskins are quoted at a variety of prices and the difference between the views of buyers and sellers shows a range of about 15c. per skin. We quote: Native steers, 13 1-2c.; butt brands, 12c.; side brands, 11 3-4c.; cows, 10 1-2c.; bulls, 10 3-4@11c., and horsehides, \$2.00@\$3.25.

SUMMARY

There has been very little of a noteworthy nature during the past week. The principal call has been for branded hides and the market is naturally pretty closely sold up on that description. The native market is quiet and the situation is fairly easy. Cattle receipts have been large and were mainly of native stock. The country market is in about the same state of perturbation as has characterized it for several weeks past. In one sense the strength of the situation lies in the fact of unsatisfied contracts and the hides necessarily required to fill them. There is considerable speculation as to how the situation will turn out and a material difference of opinion as to what constitutes values.

The more prominent operators are moving cautiously and stand ready to offer substantial rebuke to any such indecorous trend as

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

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Wool Puller and Manufacturer of
Tallow Renderer. Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

an advance in values. The Boston market continues dull and buyers are not exerting themselves to purchase at the even money. It is pretty generally conceded by the knowing ones that most tanners have a 60 day supply on hand and that they are practically in a position to wait for a favorable change. The Philadelphia situation is quiet owing to stock taking and other adverse conditions and there is every indication that an early change will be in the downward direction. One packer has sold most of the hides this week and has since refused to sell natives at 13 1-2c., the figure at which he moved four or five cars. Prices hold steady and calfskins are in good demand both for city and country take-off.

HIDELETS

Samuel Weil, of Henry Sternfeld & Co., hide dealers, of Philadelphia, was an extensive purchaser of calfskins in this market last week.

The Massachusetts Hide corporation is a new company organized under Maine laws with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The president is F. A. Wyman, of Hyde Park, Mass. and the treasurer is H. L. Cram, of Portland.

A large tanning corporation under the title of the International Tanning Company, has been organized under Maine laws and will be operated in Boston for the purpose of carrying on a general tanning business. The authorized capital is \$6,000,000, of which \$1,500 has been paid in.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1901. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering substance supplies in this city for the month of January, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Dec. 16, 1901. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Dec. 16, 1901," and addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

LATEST Market Quotations

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December 14, 1901.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The entire situation is a very confident one. While perhaps it has not as yet been possible to get better prices than prevailed in the previous week, yet a small advance at least is possible any moment, and the belief of higher markets ultimately is widespread. That a more important advance would come about at once would seem probable if there was the ordinary miscellaneous buying, but which is never counted upon in the month of December. The soap makers always keep their buying of a conservative order at this time in order to have as small stocks as possible at the close of the year when they begin taking account of stock. If the soap interest had their regular demands upon the market it would, in combination with the liberal consumption of the beef fat by other sources, give at once sensitive conditions of prices. The higher grades of tallow have been bought up more closely this week at all of the western points by the compound makers and nice grades, but under edible in quality, are as well, scarce at the eastern markets. It is almost impossible to get the edible grade upon the New York market. Those shippers who have contracts for it have it doled out to them in and their orders are not at any time fully satisfied; the next grade to edible is also quite scarce and for which distinctly strong prices prevail as compared with those for the ordinary qualities. There have been no sales of city edible in New York over 7 1-4c., but no one cares to sell it for prompt delivery, while to 7 1-2 is asked for any near future delivery. All of the high grades may be said to have the full line of prices over which the shippers can do nothing in them, and that the home consumption wants to absorb them as a rule, close to offerings. But the ordinary prime grades are beginning to get a source of trading which had been thought likely to hold off to the new year, in that there is export demand. It would appear that England particularly was not satisfied with the increased shipments to it from the River Plata and Australia, and that it was forced to look at an earlier period than it had expected for our supplies. It is this English demand and a higher English market that served to strengthen views over prices of those grades of tallow which are not wanted by the compound makers in this country—and dependent upon soapmakers' wants. The London sale on Wednesday showed 6d. advance, at which 750 casks were offered and half of it sold. The New York market had sold on Tuesday 300 hds. city for England at 5 7-8, but the succeeding day, with the result of the sale abroad, 6 was asked and

5 7-8 bid, with the belief that 6 would be reached. The English shippers would have taken 600 hds. as readily as they took the 300 hds. at 5 7-8, but there was little surplus to be had, most of the melters had sold ahead, and there is increased confidence generally in the holding interest. Moreover, the feeling seems to be that tallow is cheap as against the developments of other fat markets this week. Lard, for instance, has easily drifted to higher prices, although it may show some reactions. Then, again, the oleo-stearine has made a phenomenal advance within a few days, and with its comparatively high price as against tallow, the fat is likely to be turned more largely to the make of the stearine, and particularly at the oleo oil has advanced about 2 florins in Rotterdam, and where the consumption of the oil is increasing. Country-made tallow shows smaller receipts than usual at this time of the year; the wants of it by the soapmakers are sufficient to absorb the supplies at trifling better prices.

Sales for the week of 225,000 lbs. at 5 5-8 to 6 1-8 as to quality, while some choice grades exceed the outside price.

The reports from the west show that about 2,000 tcs. have been taken there latterly, and that there is a very light surplus on offer, with Chicago prime packers quoted at 6 5-8 to 6 3-4, edible at 7 1-4 to 7 3-8, and city renderers at 5 5-8; indeed, some very fine edibles have been sold west as high as 7-45.

LATER.—On Thursday sale of 100 hds. city to the home trade at 5 7-8. The weekly contract deliveries to the home trade of 200 hds. city will probably go in at 5 7-8.

OLEO STEARINE.—The absorption of the larger part of the accumulations in the previous week, and continued demand, whereby offerings have been brought low even for near future deliveries, together with the much larger business latterly in the compounds, which absorb the stearine, swings the market prices steadily, sharply in sellers' favor. Most of the local demand has come from the southern consumers, who are loading up with the stearine and storing it in with the belief of good future conditions. Attempts by other consumers to buy foreign stearine have shown its prices hardly more to their advantage than those for domestic. The stearine will depend of course for value upon the developments of the pure lard market, and which are counted upon as likely to offer marked encouragement for an unusually large business in the compounds. Sales in New York, 100,000 lbs. at 10 1-4; 300,000 lbs. at 10 3-8; there is hardly more than 150,000 lbs. now in the accumulation here; also sales of 300,000 lbs. foreign at 9 3-4. Chicago now asks up to 11, although perhaps 10 7-8 would buy a little. New York

has 10 1-2 bid, and asks at least 11; indeed some of the pressers here practically decline to name a selling price as having marked confidence over the entire fat situation.

LARD STEARINE.—The refined lard makers are taking occasional moderate quantities of the stearine, but there is no very marked inquiry. The cost of the product varies with the lard market, and is higher for the week. Sales of 200 tcs. choice at 11; now quoted at 11 to 11 1-4.

GREASE.—Some bids from foreign sources are more closely approaching our market rates, but the general degree of business is of the conservative order usual in December, as soapmakers are getting ready to adjust matters for the new year. The tone of sellers' views is quite strong, more particularly for nice grades suited to pressers' wants. "A" white quoted at 6 1-4 to 6 1-2; "B" white at 8 to 6 1-8; yellow at 4 7-8 to 5 1-8; bone and house at 5 1-8 to 5 5-8.

GREASE STEARINE.—Refusals are given exporters, but they rarely accomplish business. The fact of the matter is that foreign markets are shy of recent improved prices, which are held because of the general drift latterly of the fat situations. White quoted at 6 1-8 to 6 1-4; yellow at 5 3-4 to 5 7-8.

CORN OIL.—CORN OIL does not advance as sharply as would be warranted from the influence of corn alone, and because of the recent drugging market for linseed. The mills do not hold large accumulations, as there is more or less of an export movement. Quotations, 5.30 to 5.50 for car and job lots.

LARD OIL.—The recent upward drift of prices through the higher cost lard gives a very conservative order of business in the oil. The large eastern consumers are very careful over buying, and generally consumers are filling in wants with limited quantities. Prices are about 80 for prime grades, and several cents under that for low qualities.

MACHINE FOR PAINTING TIN

On another page will be found the advertisement of the Ohl Machinery Co., of Newark, N. J. This company make a patented machine for lacquering, painting and varnishing sheets of tin or iron, and is used for decorated lithographed cans, boxes, signs, etc. It will coat from 40 to 50 sheets per minute. It coats the upper side of the sheet with perfect evenness, leaving the under side clean and without waste of material. The machine is built in all sizes. It is now being used in almost all the tin can and tin box factories in this and other countries, and gives perfect satisfaction. It is simple in operation and does not require skilled labor. The company can give first-class references and testimonials.

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SOAP MAKERS MEET

The meeting of soap makers and dealers at the Coates House, Kansas City, recently, resulted in an agreement which will raise the price of soap.

It seems that the soap men have an understanding to keep the price of soaps of the same grade at certain established prices. But the understanding did not prevent dealers from giving away soap. So a system grew up among the manufacturers when they wanted to introduce a certain kind of soap or crowd the sale of an established brand for the salesmen to say: "We will sell you five boxes at \$3.75 a box and make you a present of one box, or if you buy twenty-five boxes we will give you five boxes more for good measure." There was in fact exactly such a proposition in existence. The prices vary, of course, and also the proposition of free boxes to the number paid for, but the soap makers all agreed that it was a bad custom.

So they called in all propositions for free soap and hereafter a jobber or merchant must pay for all the soap he buys. The price of material out of which soap is made, grease, cottonseed oil and other ingredients, has been gradually rising and this is the reason given for making soap more expensive. Less soap is used in winter than in summer. A jobber asserts that the reason for this is that the people bathe more in summer and the average woman does more scrubbing. In winter some people don't buy much soap.

LUCKY ACCIDENT

The sausage maker of F. W. Penley, of Auburn, Me., a large pork packer, dropped a large monkey wrench in a Buffalo Silent Meat Cutter while at full speed. Mr. Penley says the knives chewed up the wrench pretty well, broke the knives but not another part of the cutter was broken. Mr. Penley must realize that this cutter is a wonderfully strong and durable machine. Had it been a cheap, poorly built machine, who knows but what lives would have been in danger.

The Improved Buffalo Silent is built on scientific principles by experienced people.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

**Still Favoring Sellers—Reserved Offerings
Excited Sentiment at the Mills and
Two Cents Advance Held—Large
Home Consumption—Some
Improvement in Export Demands**

It is a decidedly confident situation, with advanced prices all around held. The mills have put up their views over values about two cents per gallon, more particularly in those sections which admit of business with the west, and where the compound makers and in some degree the soap trade would be disinclined to figure over small quantities, but would be willing to pay comparatively full prices for large lines, either for near or later winter deliveries. The seaboard sympathizes with the influences bearing upon the mill centers, and the people who could sell large lots ahead want also two cents advanced prices; bidding at the seaboard, however, is only at a slight advance. The situation in every respect is more favorable to the selling interest this week than in the previous week, notably in the course of the lard market and the remarkably large home consumption of the oil through an active business in the compounds, and which latter is stimulated by the tendency of the hog fat prices. It is all very well to say that the present lard market is brought about by speculative excitement; the fact of the matter is that there is a better basis for the "bull" speculation in it than usual, and indeed that from statistical features that pure lard could be put to even higher prices and maintained there at once. But it does not follow that there may not be some reactions in lard, and because of the speculation in the effort to take in profits, whatever the ultimate ruling of values for it, it is clear that there is an enormous home consumption of lard and which strong prices are not likely to check, and that the production of it after exceptionally large receipts of hogs

COTTONSEED OIL**Weekly Review**

is well sold up. These large hog supplies must soon fall off, and greater dependence even than at present must in the future be placed upon the compounds, thereby further increasing the home consumption of cotton oil. And yet the wants of the compound makers of cotton oil since the producing season opened have cleaned up, in combination with only ordinary export taking, the supplies of it. It is a remarkable feature that the month of December should show the present limited supplies of cotton oil. Usually at this late period more important export demand than has been had this season has been necessary to make the mills feel comfortable over supplies of the oil. In New York there is so little of the oil to be had that the December delivery commands a premium. If there was a "short" interest here of propositions over which it would pay to work, it could be badly squeezed; this, however, is a poor time of the year to attempt squeezing operations in the effect it would have upon seed and other arrangements of the mills, and it is hardly probable that if a short interest is discovered that it will suffer more than from the ordinary drift of prices. The large western compound makers, who had bought freely the cotton oil since the opening of the season, have drawn more largely than they had expected upon the supplies of it, and by reason of the late active wants of the compounds. Many of these compound makers would contract further for cotton oil ahead on the outlook of the general situations for all fats, but they now find the mills a good deal stimulated in views over prices, while the mills are mostly unwilling to sell future deliveries freely. The mills are kept busy in filling the old contracts with the western people; some of them are away behind overdeliveries; they are naturally very conservative over fresh negotiations. Besides, with some of the mills it looks improbable that seed can be had in a liberal way at once, at least except by a readjustment of its values to a higher basis. The planters are even more indifferent over marketing seed at its late reduced price. At present very limited quantities of it are coming out of their hands. The high prices for feed will urge a more liberal consumption of the seed, as well as the use of it for fertilizing, and it would seem as if planters would be more independent than usual over its market values, particularly as they feel that the oil and meal are selling well. Yet

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WRITE FOR PRICES

We consider that there is a much larger supply of seed south to be had than would be implied by the late government report of the cotton crop, and it may be that because of the increased strength of the seed-buying interest this year in the consolidation of the mills that protracted holding off of buying on the part of the mills may prevent markedly higher prices for the seed. It is perhaps a question more as to the urging of the rules to buy the seed through the probabilities of continued large consumption of the oil and as to their ability to hold off. It looks, however, that no matter what may be the outcome of the seed situation, that the mills are bound to have an exceptionally prosperous year, that more money will be made by them over the oil and meal productions this year than perhaps in the history of the trading. Everything points to that stimulating deduction. If the pure lard market should have reactions from the specula-

tive excitement it would seem as if it must ultimately go even higher, because of its statistical outlook the short corn crop and the influences from it and the probabilities of the business in the compounds. These compounds have only been advanced latterly one-fourth, notwithstanding the late excitement in the pure lard market; they are relatively much lower than pure lard, and they will be taken up steadily freely for consumption. Even with the late exceptionally large business in the compounds, and indeed the much larger trading in them through the year than ever before, there is the exhibit of a small stock of pure lard, and there is shown consumers necessities of all fats well alongside of their productions. With the advance in cotton oil for the season there is shown the fact, and the compound makers can afford to pay it and yet sell their compounds at prices much more attractive to consumers of them than usual, as against

pure lard, and that if pure lard develops permanent buoyant features at length, and which are counted upon from the indicated influences that the cotton oil position will be at length further benefitted. With this consideration, however, comes the possibilities of export trading. It is true that the shippers are no more inclined now than at any time in the season to buy ahead in a material way, yet they are beginning to show interest over near deliveries. Even Marcellus got a little nervous this week on the general drift of affairs, and furnished bids closer our trading basis than before; nothing, however, was accomplished with it. Some other foreign markets, however, bought moderate quantities, while they have generally advanced their limits over prices; thus there have been bids from these foreign sources of 39 for prime yellow in New York. But at this writing 39 to 39 1-2 are the quotations bid here for that grade, and January

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delivery sold at both prices, although some of the leading companies ask 41; while later deliveries than January could hardly be had except at 1-2 above any prices for the nearer deliveries. New Orleans sold to shippers early in the week at 37 1-2, and afterwards at equal to 39c. here for 600 bbls. prime yellow. As high as these figures may seem to foreign markets, they are unquestionably relatively cheap as compared with those obtained by the mills from our home compound markets. As before implied, the prices can be readily paid for home consumption on account of the relatively high figures of competitive products. Enlarged export demands would send prices at the seaboard to the usual conforming basis to those at the mills.

The prices for meal made by the mills have as well as oil been steadily advancing for the season; at the beginning of the producing year the mills were well contented with a \$23.50 price per ton for the meal; they sold then largely ahead; the advance since has been about \$4 per ton. When it is considered that all feeding stuff is high in price, and indeed that the grain markets are and will be more influenced this year than ordinarily by the feed situation, which is highly favorable to the selling interests, the prices of meal have a sound basis.

Cottonseed oil for soap purposes will, as well as for use in compounds, be more extensively used this season than ever before, because of the higher prices by relation with it to other fats. The tallow markets are beginning to advance a little notwithstanding December is a dull month with the soap trade; while higher prices are looked upon as probable for the beef fat in the new year. The London sale for tallow on Wednesday was 6d. higher, where there was a small offering; and it would seem as if England must at length have tallow from this country notwithstanding it is getting somewhat freer supplies from other sources than it had expected. The consumption of general oils should be larger throughout Europe this year because of the general outlook for lard and tallow, but it is probable that Arichedes and Sesame oils and the liberal crop of olive oil will take away more freely consumption of cotton oil in Italy and France, but that in other markets where high grades of cotton oil are needed for the make of butterine and compounds that the consumption will be sufficient to make up deficiencies of absorptions in the Mediterranean localities. There are now some rumors that the peanut oil crop is a failure.

The Hull (Eng.) market after advancing 1s. 6d. within the last ten days, has eased off 3d.; most of the advance there was on the summer deliveries; the English production of cotton oil will be probably larger this year; its total of course cuts a small figure by comparison with the production in this country.

At the mills sales have been made of 15 tanks crude in tierces at 31 1-2 to 33 1-2, the high price for future deliveries, and 20 tanks in the southeast at 32 to 33 1-2. But at this writing 35 bid for some large lots in Texas and Alabama. In New York sales of 500 bbls. prime yellow, December delivery, at 39 1-2; now to 41 asked and 39 1-2 bid; 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, January delivery, at 39; 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, at 39 1-2, now 39 bid and up to 41 asked; 250 bbls. prime yellow, February delivery, at 39 1-4, now 41 asked; 500 bbls. off-grade yellow, March delivery, at 38; 300 bbls. white at 40 to 42, now held at 44; winter yellow at 44 asked.

LATER.—A small further advance has been made. Sales in New York of 700 bbls. prime yellow, January delivery, at 40; 300 bbls do., at 40 1-2, now at 40 1-2. December delivery not offered; about 41. The sales of crude in tank in Texas at the advance to 35 was of fully 125 tanks. At Memphis 35 bid for crude in tanks. In the Valley sales of crude, tanks, at 34. Southeast mills ask 35.

OLIVE OIL TOO STRONG

The popular idea that the Southern States export large quantities of cottonseed oil to Europe that comes back as high-priced olive

oil is contradicted by Consul Skinner in a report from Marseilles, in which he says:

"Although this is the most important primary market for olive oil in France, it singularly happens that American buyers, to a very large extent, draw upon other sources for their supplies. The production of virgin oil has been somewhat limited of late in many centers from which it was formerly taken and the quality has not always been good, but the more expert packers have nevertheless succeeded in supplying table oils of satisfactory flavor, owing to their close attention to their business and the willingness of the public to accept a composition.

"The first impulse of those familiar with the situation is to denounce these admixtures as a species of fraud, but it would be more correct to say that public taste is no longer contented with pure olive oil, and really demands the oil of commerce, which, as it stands, represents the knowledge gained by the manufacture of the flavor desired by the consumer. On this subject Monsieur Jeansoulin has prepared a report at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he says:

"In former times, a sufficient market was found for olive oil in the departments of production, but this is no longer true to-day. Factories have been established producing in great quantities vegetable oils, and equally large quantities of olive oils are imported into France from Algeria, Tunis, Italy and Spain. It became necessary then to seek an outlet for these products, and for this purpose the trade has addressed itself to the departments which had not formed the habit of consuming oil, and to the export markets. But right here a great difficulty was encountered—the taste of the consumer.

"Pure olive oil was found too strong, too fruity in flavor, while the pure vegetable seed oil were found flat and insipid. It was then, by the happy admixture of olive and seed oils, that the trade succeeded in creating types of their product responding to the taste of the great mass of consumers. These products are sold under such generic terms as huiles mangerables, bouchables, fines and surfinées."

"The oils going to the United States for edible purposes are, as a rule, the very best produced in France. The consumption in the United States is really very limited, and olive oil is more of an article of luxury than of necessity.

"The combinations sent to the United States consist therefore, as a rule, of olive oils originating in different localities, with doubtless occasional mixture of vegetable oils. The idea that any considerable quantity of cotton oil is re-exported to the United States in the form of edible oil will not stand analysis, for the simple reason that the quantity exported from Marseilles amounted in value to only \$194,435 in 1900, while the cotton oil imported from the United States was valued at several million dollars."

WANT OIL COMPANIES' TAXES

The Texas comptroller's department has not yet received an opinion from the attorney general as to what steps shall be taken to force the cottonseed oil companies in that state to pay their occupation tax. The law provides that each cottonseed oil company shall pay an annual occupation tax of \$25 and many of these concerns have not complied with this law. It was learned from the comptroller's department that that department has always held that these corporations were not susceptible to this occupation tax, but the department wants to be officially advised as to what course is to be pursued in the future. Only a small percentage of these corporations have thus far paid their occupation taxes under the above provision of the law.

COTTONSEED NOTES

The Planters' Oil Works Co., Clarksdale, Miss., capital \$75,000, has been organized and ground broken for a 75-ton cottonseed oil mill.

The new plant of the Victor Cotton Oil Co., Yorkville, S. C., is now in operation.

E. B. Hensley has been purchasing seed in Mississippi for Texas mills.

COMMISSION FIRM ASSIGNS

Involuntary bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted in the Federal Court of Kansas City against Tamblyn & Tamblyn, live stock commission merchants, trading at the Kansas City Stock Exchange. The petition states that the firm's liabilities are \$250,000. It is filed by the Llano Live Stock Co., and the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association. No assets are given. The list of creditors is large, \$30,000 being claimed by one firm, and \$10,000 by another.

A member of the firm said it would be reorganized in a few days with a new capital. The firm of Tamblyn & Tamblyn was organized in 1896, succeeding the pioneer firm of Saling & Tamblyn, with headquarters at Chicago. The firm was composed of George S. Tamblyn, Sr.; George S. Tamblyn and Robert S. Tamblyn, the two sons. In December, 1897, the elder Tamblyn died at West Baden Springs, Ind., and George S. Tamblyn, Jr., became the guiding spirit of the firm. It was considered one of the strongest firms financially at the Kansas City yards. Its credit was practically unlimited, and it handled only big deals in cattle.

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

INTERESTING SUNDAY CLOSING REVIEW

The "Lower East Side" of New York City has been the bone of contention in the Sunday closing of—butcher—shops' movement.

The staff of The National Provisioner went into the "Eighth District," represented by Mr. Assemblyman Adler, and interviewed every one of the 150 butchers in it. This is the poor "Kosher" district lying between Houston to Division street, and extending from Chrystie to Norfolk street. Of the whole 150 butcher shops seen only two favored all-day Sunday closing and three were suited either way. All of the others wished Sunday morning opening in the most positive way.

There were many things which forcibly struck the visitor. The following were the most conspicuous of them:

All but a possible dozen of these 150 butchers were poor, dirty foreigners of the "Polak Jew" type.

Not one in twenty of these "Polaks" could either talk or understand English. The interpreting was done by some one or more of the friendly customers or curious crowds which gathered in the way as the representative of this paper entered the shop.

With a half dozen or so exceptions every one of the shops was the conventional size of about seven feet wide and twenty feet long; just wide enough for a counter, a narrow space behind and one wide enough for two-deep in front of it. Some of them had a miniature refrigerator in the back.

Not more than five or six of these 150 butchers employed anything that looked like an assistant. Nearly all of them lived in the back of the market and the meat was sold entirely by the man himself or some one member of his family.

With a very few creditable exceptions all of these little shops sold the cheapest and the poorest kind of fresh beef. Evidently their customers were too impecunious to buy any other kind.

There were three times the number of butcher shops in that district that are found in the more populous uptown districts, in proportion to population.

All of the 150 butchers seen—with the five exceptions previously named as favoring or being indifferent to Sunday closing—desire the opening of markets only until 10 o'clock Sunday morning. They say they take their families after that and go for an outing.

Nearly all of the 150 were "conscience". Hebrews, strictly orthodox and strictly "Kosher" in meat and poultry.

Most of them at first took the representatives of The National Provisioner for officers of the new law. When undeceived they were pitifully cordial, showing some traces of hard experience and suffering.

It seems that the poor "Kosher" butchers below Houston street are as unanimous in favor of the opening until 10 a. m. Sunday as the butchers above that line are for Sunday closing.

The reasons for this Sunday opening up to 10 a. m. in this poor district seem to be as

strong in its favor in that direction as those which make for Sunday closing in the other nineteen-twentieths of more of the balance of the big city's butchers. That is if you make it a matter of conscience—the Hebrew conscience against the Gentile conscience. These "Kosher" shops are all together, in a lonely bunch by themselves. That is their strength against the Sunday closing law. They employ no help so are not depriving Benchmen of a holiday. That is where they score again. All of this will create the sentiment to break or amend the Sunday closing law.

If it could be done, a line might be drawn around this "Kosher" district and let them open while keeping the further up-town markets closed. Thus the butcher who asks that they be closed so their help and they themselves may have a Sunday with their families will be gratified, and those who employ no one and spend Saturday with their families will also be pleased. The customers of the former would not go to trade with the latter, and vice versa.

It is a singular, but a true fact, that the customers of the 150 butchers in the Eighth District back the Sunday closing views of the shopmen down in there and the customers of the farther up-town district back the views of their butchers. They are two separate and distinct classes of meat venders with two separate and distinct classes of customers.

In the above will be found all the troubles of the new market closing law of New York State.

BUTCHERS AND ART

The Nineteenth Century Club got to talking "art" at its annual dinner at Sherry's Tuesday night. During the evening Charles R. Lamb drew a picturesque retrospect of how the ancient Guild of Butchers gave a great art contribution to an historic old cathedral in Italy. He then said:

"What sort of an artistic gift do you think a guild of New York butchers would make?"

One worthy of the craft and of the city, of course. The New York butchers have given away so much to the dead beat in late years that the mere gift of an art piece would be a bagatelle.

The speaker peered through the halo of the effervescent glass and truthfully observed that:

"Seen from the Brooklyn Bridge, by the light of the setting sun, New York is the most beautiful city in the world. But in the way the details are worked out it is the ugliest."

A good subject for a public art piece would be, "A Butcher Begging the Payment of a Meat Bill, by One of the 400."

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

The Benchmen are getting worried over the Sunday closing law. Repeal or modification stares it in the face. "In time of peace prepare for war."

Solomon Kahn had his market at 252 Central avenue, Brooklyn, broken into. The burglars stole much of his stock and carried it away in a push cart.

Vice President Fred Joseph, of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is still in Chicago rounding up fine Xmas cattle for the New York City trade.

A. G. Swenson bought the prize steer of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago last week for 50c. per lb. live weight. He is a worthy wearer of the blue ribbon.

Max Sulzberger, who went West to assume his role as general manager of the big new Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant at Chicago, was unwell for a couple of days last week. He is better.

The Weisser-Kornblum Company, of New York City, has been incorporated to sell meats and provisions. The corporators are: Joseph Weisser, Meyer Kornblum and William Augenblick, all of New York City.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seizures for week ending Wednesday, December 11, 1901: Beef, 35,453 lbs.; veal, 5,236 lbs.; mutton, 4,850 lbs.; lamb, 330 lbs.; pork, 5,255 lbs.; total, 51,124 lbs.

George F. Beebe, the absconding clerk of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company, passed through New York Tuesday in charge of Inspector Charles F. Halliday, of the American Surety Company, of New York.

The Benchmen's Association held its first annual ball at Wood's Hall, Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J., last week, when in the language of an esteemed New Jersey contemporary, "The knights of the cleaver flirted with Miss Terpsicore." Be that as it was, there was a high old-time and all enjoyed it.

Max Adler, employed by Herman Haas, a butcher, of No. 635 Tremont avenue, was driving a wagon load of turkeys and meat when an oil lantern he had in the bottom of the wagon exploded and set fire to the straw. The flames flared up so that the horse became frightened and ran away, throwing Adler to the street. He was not hurt.

John Wissman, the well-known meat specialties dealer at 20 Washington market, charges a man in Fifty-sixth street with stealing his sweetbreads to the amount of \$2,500 in two months. The hearing in the case was had on Monday. The alleged culprit induced some of Wissman's drivers to sell him sweetbreads for a nominal sum each. Fully 4,500 sweetbreads were thus sold.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Redbord, dealer in delicatessen at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and 116th street, by the following creditors: Meyer & Lange, \$165; J. H. Mohlman Company, \$116; N. H. Heinz Company, \$94; Menzel & Co., \$90; E. D. Depew, \$36, and William Cohen, \$50. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Nov. 27 sold his stock and fixtures to Rebecca Handel. He has been in this line since August, 1900. He owes about \$2,000.

A. LESTER HEYER,

CURER, SMOKER
AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

Branch No. 12, of Brooklyn, will hold its reception and ball on January 12. Tickets can be secured from E. Schroeder, financial secretary, or Ben Goldschmidt, treasurer.

John Peining, "the butcher boy," added another leaf to his laurels by defeating Raoul de Cahors, the French wrestler, at the Grand Central Palace Monday night. Peining won two out of three hard-contested falls.

L. M. Doctor, the well-known supply man of Tompkins Market, died last Friday of anemia, and was buried on Monday; a large number of his friends in the trade attending the funeral. Mr. Doctor was thirty-eight years of age and one of the most re-

JOSEPH BACHARACH'S SOLD

The well known and long established sausage house of Joseph Bacharach on Greenwich street, New York City, last week passed, by sale, into the hands of L. Fried, the shoe merchant at Church and Duane streets. Mr. Fried has installed M. Katz as manager, vice Milton Bacharach who, about three weeks ago, severed his connection with this house to form a partnership of his own.

Since the untimely death of the founder of the house, who was fatally wounded by the Warren street explosion last year, the business has been conducted by the estate of Joseph Bacharach. It has always been a profitable business and one which bore a

very high name in the sausage and provision trades. At first the house of Joseph Bacharach was an import house, but as the sausage and provision trade shifted it readily adjusted its base to the changes and gradually swung around until it became as prominent as an export and a domestic house, still doing the chief part of the import sausage business of the Metropolis and its contiguous territory. The business will be run as now organized. It is not the new proprietor's intention to do anything rash or to cause any upheaval. Mr. Katz is well qualified to carry on the business of this noted provision house.

Translation of Milton Bacharach

Milton Bacharach, so long with Joseph Bacharach, is now with the well-known Hutzler House in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. "Mr. Milton," as he is so well known in the sausage trade, is a valuable and live element in any business house having to do with sausages and provisions. Some one speaking of him in the market, said: "Bacharach is most probably the sausage member of the house." He's a "live wire," whatever part of the membership he is. Mr. Bacharach is a business man of well known reputation.

WHILE THE DANCE GOES ON

As we go to press the big "Schwarzchild & Sulzberger" ball is in progress at the Lexington Opera House, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. This more than pleasant annual entertainment and ball is given by the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. The event this year is far in advance of its predecessor, which won so many nice compliments last year. The big theatre is packed. The reception and vaudeville will last until 11 p. m. The dance program begins then, and runs until 12.30. Then the sumptuous dinner will be served. The early hours will see the last dance. The "Sandman" will doubtless find no sleepy eyes. As we go to press Lexington Opera House is in a live and festive mood, with jolly guests till arriving.

TO VISIT ABATTOIRS AT MOSCOW

One effect of the recent delegation of Russian agriculturists to this country has been to direct the attention of London authorities to the singularly complete system of cattle markets and abattoirs which has been established by the City of Moscow. A deputation, I understand, is about to be appointed for the purpose of visiting and reporting on those establishments, which some experts comprehensively describe as the most perfect of their kind in the world. The testimony is the more remarkable inasmuch as the abattoirs of Moscow are quite five years old.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

A Philadelphia bologna says: "I have been stuffing for ten years and am still stuffing."

A. Percy Sherman will continue the dissolved butcher firm business of I. H. Sherman & Co., at Lakewood, N. J.

Wheat "smut" will kill cattle, but it takes tons of nasty credit smut to kill the hungry "deadbeat."

They have an "open season" for cattle out in Oklahoma. It is from November 15 to January 31. The steer can walk across the line then.

C. Addison & Son are the best new stuffers at Newburyport, Mass. They make sausages at 60 Merrimac street.

The Bristol (Conn.) Beef Company is just starting in its new premises. W. J. Tracy is proprietor.

If the free hide gang get the duty off of hides, the packer must put his loss on to the butchers' beef carcass. Now let the butcher kick against this free hide business.

Name.	Breed.	Live Wgt.	Dis'd. Wgt.	Per Cent. Beef.	Per Cent. Fat.	Per Cent. Hid's.
The Woods Principal	Hereford	1645	1102	66.99	5.78	6.20
Uncle Sam 2d	Hereford	1520	960	63.16	5.99	6.91
Beau Lou	Hereford	1350	864	64.00	6.89	6.67
Apollo	Hereford	1940	1272	65.57	8.04	5.41
Isaac	Hereford	1785	1158	64.87	7.62	6.67
Clipper	Hereford	...	980	...	...	...
Avalette	Hereford	1120	687	61.34	9.82	7.32
Van	Hereford	1600	985	61.56	9.06	7.19
Yddy	Gr'd Hereford	1840	1172	63.70	11.09	5.38
Quality	Gr'd Hereford	1550	1042	67.23	8.00	6.58
Teddy Roosevelt	Gr'd Hereford	1765	1171	66.35	9.18	5.67
Unnamed	Gr'd Hereford	1805	1158	64.16	8.59	5.21
Bob	Gr'd Hereford	1460	894	61.23	7.81	7.19
Prof.	Gr'd Hereford	1320	734	55.61	7.42	7.42
Crimson Robe	Shorthorn	1785	1157	64.82	13.00	4.54
Champion of Fairview	Shorthorn	1655	999	60.36	5.92	5.26
Junior	Shorthorn	1800	1188	66.00	9.56	4.78
The Dutchman	Shorthorn	1820	1197	65.77	10.05	5.22
Roan Arch	Shorthorn	1165	774	66.44	7.73	6.01
Mike	Gr'd Shorthorn	1710	1051	61.46	9.36	5.61
Jim	Gr'd Shorthorn	1655	1037	62.66	8.76	5.20
Right Sort	Gr'd Shorthorn	1540	1056	68.57	9.33	5.00
Robert Bruce	Gr'd Shorthorn	1845	1194	64.72	10.73	5.04
Adinac	Gr'd Shorthorn	1630	1105	67.79	7.06	5.58
Jack	Gr'd Shorthorn	2245	1441	64.19	12.03	4.63
Dolly	Gr'd Shorthorn	1240	789	61.63	7.50	5.48
Elm Park Lad	Angus	1620	1023	63.15	8.77	5.19
Curly Lad	Angus	1625	1097	67.51	7.26	5.58
Black Spot	Angus	1690	1122	66.39	8.58	5.68
Empress Damask	Angus	1450	933	64.34	6.34	6.14
Little Boy Blue	Gr'd Angus	...	906	...	...	...
Roan Beauty	Gr'd Angus	1390	867	62.37	10.43	6.04
Cumming	Gr'd Angus	1550	1024	66.06	10.00	5.48
Hugh of Wavertree	Galloway	1570	975	62.10	5.61	6.43
Titus of Wavertree	Galloway	1415	906	64.03	6.15	6.71
College Topsman	Galloway	1290	806	62.48	6.74	6.13
Parsee of Wavertree	Galloway	810	497	61.36	4.70	8.02
Graham of Wavertree	Galloway	1060	663	62.55	7.45	7.45
Tom Lipton	Devon	1700	1148	67.53	4.06	5.24
Frank	Red Poll	1720	1093	63.55	11.98	5.10
Captain	Red Poll	1680	1013	60.30	12.98	5.54
Nell's Son	Red Poll	1430	792	64.39	6.99	6.18
Nell's Son, Jr.	Red Poll	1135	688	60.62	6.78	7.05
Curly	Grade	1645	1107	67.30	8.21	6.08
Wis.—Dick	Grade	1540	1000	64.93	9.22	5.52
Adams	Grade	1425	863	60.56	6.53	6.53
Louis of Wavertree	Grade	1015	616	60.69	7.88	6.60
Peter of Wavertree	Grade	680	420	61.76	5.15	8.09
Hinkey Dinkey	Grade	1525	996	65.31	8.13	5.31
Garcia	Grade	1605	1054	65.67	9.66	5.48
St. Hubert	Grade	1640	1109	67.62	8.84	5.12

A Buffalo butcher said, the other day: "A butcher would never make a successful lawyer, because he is too honest." He pays the board of a lot of little shyster attorneys, though with ill-advised litigation.

A well-known New York judge says: "This boycotting business is clearly unlawful. I am here to uphold the law, and I shall do so." There is lots of different breeds of boycotting going on in every line of trade.

A big stone fell through the skylight at the Morgan Bird sausage factory, East Fourth street, Plainfield, N. J., landed in a revolving mass of 125 pounds of sausage meat, carrying splinters of glass with it. Result: \$20 worth of meat spoiled.

The famous Luetgert sausage factory, at Chicago, has a new proprietor. He says that he has cleaned out all the vats and will only put up real links.

Cable Address,
"Rabbits, Liverpool."

A. B. C. Code,
4th Edition.
Reference, the Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

ISAAC GRACE, Jr.

353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

Butcher:

Please ask each of your customers to sign this petition. Paste blank paper to this heading for their signatures. When full please mail the list to The National Provisioner, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. We will put all of these petitions into one big petition and present it to the legislature when the opponents of the Butcher's Sunday Closing Law introduce their bill to repeal the act. Let us work now and roll up a large protest against killing this day of rest for the butcher and his clerks. Write to us for additional copies of this petition. They will be sent to you free.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S Petition AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING

**An Effort will be made to Repeal the Butchers'
Sunday Closing Law when the Legislature meets.**

WE ASK THE BUTCHER'S CUSTOMER:

- 1.—Are you in favor of your butcher and his employees having a day of rest with their families?
- 2.—Do you favor the Butcher closing his market all day Sunday so that he and his assistants may have this day of rest and recreation?

IF YOU FAVOR THE ABOVE PLEASE SIGN THIS PETITION.

Name

Address

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

Cattle receipts for the week ending Friday were 36,000; last week 33,600; same week last year 32,000. Markets at other points were heavily supplied with beef cattle and prices were lower. The effect was felt locally on the better grades, causing a decline of 25 to 40 cents. Christmas beeves were sold in small lots at 7.00 to 10.00 and the 1,600 cattle that were bought by the local butchers during the American Royal Cattle Show in October, were on exhibition. But the general run of beeves sold at 4.75 to 6.65. Packers and country buyers competed for medium flesh cattle and feeder prices were slightly advanced. Cows and heifers were in light supply and gained some strength. Prime fat heifers sold up to 6.00 and cows to 5.50.

Hog receipts for the week were 111,000; same week last year 90,000. The unusual condition of Kansas City prices being higher than eastern markets continues. Prices on heavy hogs are 20 to 30 cents higher than a week ago. Prime heavies are quoted at 6.60 to 6.70; mixed packers 6.20 to 6.50; lights 5.40 to 6.40; pigs 4.50 to 5.40.

Sheep receipts for the week were 14,000; last week 15,000; same week last year 16,000. The market advanced the first half of the week but eased off later; closes 10 cents higher than a week ago. Mutton demand is very active. Christmas lambs sold 5.25.

Slaughterers' purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amour	6,600	41,000	4,000
Fowler	300	8,500	100
Schwarzchild	4,300	9,400	3,000
Swift	6,600	20,400	4,700
Cudahy	4,300	18,800	1,300
Ruddy	500	—	400
Omaha	1,200	—	—
Small Butchers	200	400	200

Hides are very active on stock from last week. Hides practically cleaned up and some grades sold up to the kill.

ST. LOUIS

The receipts during the week ending December 11 were as follows: 18,729 cattle, 52,421 hogs, and 5,049 sheep, against 15,063 cattle, 45,048 hogs, and 7,021 sheep received the previous week.

CATTLE.—Active and steady. Strong for top grade beef and shipping steers, and general demand good; calves higher.

HOGS.—Market rather irregular last week, lower prices prevailing early, while strength and buoyancy was noted later; demand uniformly good, more particularly for choice heavy weights, which were comparatively scarce; although total supply was liberal.

SHEEP.—Supplies moderate, demand general—prices firm.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending December 11 were: Hams, 671,900 lbs.; meats, 6,423,000 lbs.; lard, 1,712,000 lbs., and no pork.

Firmer; but no change quotable in boxed meats, which were in good demand.

Pork.—F. o. b. in a jobbing way—standard held at 16.50.

LARD.—Dull. Choice steam on East Side closed nominally at 9.67 1-2c; kettle-rendered 10 1-4c to 10 1-2c; later in a small way.

TALLOW.—Country No. 1 run at 6c.; No. 2 do., at 5@5 1-4c.; cake at 6 1-4c. Packers choice salable at 6 1-2@6 5-8c., though some asked 6 3-4c.

OLEO-STEARINE.—Steady; 10 3-8c. asked.

HIDES.—Unchanged; offerings fair.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

DECEMBER 7.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	28,000	1,500
Kansas City	100	12,000	—
Omaha	100	13,000	1,000
St. Louis	800	4,000	200

DECEMBER 9.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	24,000	52,000	25,000
Kansas City	7,000	11,000	3,000
Omaha	3,500	7,000	4,000
St. Louis	3,000	7,000	1,000

DECEMBER 10.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	7,500	52,000	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	22,000	3,000
Omaha	5,000	10,500	4,000
St. Louis	4,000	8,000	10,000

DECEMBER 11.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	22,000	55,000	22,000
Kansas City	8,000	22,000	4,000
Omaha	3,500	11,000	4,000
St. Louis	4,500	7,000	500

DECEMBER 12.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,500	47,000	12,000
Kansas City	7,000	22,000	3,000
Omaha	3,000	10,000	3,500
St. Louis	3,800	8,000	1,500

German Sea Fisheries

There are about 4,000 fishing smacks and vessels employed in this trade, of which 126 were steam vessels, which follow that pursuit on the high seas.

Sea fishing is increasing year by year owing to high prices ruling for meat in Germany. Should the new tariff bill become a law, it will give a strong stimulus to the trade. During the first nine months of this year sea fish to the value of 20 million marks were brought into German ports by German fishing crafts. This exceeds by 25 per cent. the amount caught and marketed in the same period of the year before. This increase stimulates the fish-curing and fertilizing industries, also cod-liver oiling and canning establishments. About 40 per cent. of catch consists of herrings.

SIMON W. HANAUER,
U. S. Deputy Consul General.
Frankfort-on-Main, Nov. 20, 1901.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS

Following were the exports from New York to Europe for the week ending December 7, of commodities as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil-Cake	Cheese	Bacon	Butter	Tcs. & Bbls.	Beef	Pork	Lard	Tcs. & Pkgs.
Cevic	Liverpool	173	...	4995	...	...	...	...	696	9200
Majestic	do	281	1987	706	...	...	...	...	4	297
Georgian	do	1000	750	350	...	175	300	6000	...	...
Umbria	do	93	1028	11	...	...	...	...	500	...
Philadelphia	Southampton	...	2633	...	10	...	...	...	400	...
Minneapolis	London	2200	55	650	350	...	...	...	5200	...
Brooklyn City	Bristol	...	361	...	...	...	...	...	5100	...
Buffalo	Hull	1173	1685	...	...	...	45	1040	11741	...
Buenos Ayrean	Glaagow	396	1028	...	38	...	...	...	485	475
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	...	34	...	25	243	50	400	3440	...
Ryndam	Rotterdam	8948	95	...	...	...	10	...	877	2175
Koenigin Luise	Bremen	...	...	...	...	156	25	310	2035	...
Kromprinz Whilhelm	do	...	...	...	...	95	...	275	675	...
Bremen	Antwerp	...	55	...	...	183	...	1050	3050	...
Zeeland	...	770	...	...	...	...	...	390	4891	...
British King	do	10125	200	...	...	...	25	200	2500	...
Alexandra	Baltic	...	140	100	...	250	65	1235	3175	...
Hekla	do	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...
Guidhall	Havre	707	...	...	...	...	...	800	3800	...
La Gascogne	do	448	...	50	...	...	...	175	350	...
Panama	Bordeaux	...	...	50	...	...	...	505	2690	...
Gergovia	Marseilles	822	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	950
Trave	do	...	150	...	...	25	12	...	...	624
Ratho	South Africa	...	...	...	...	25	5	...	...	...
Total		24981	2843	16016	1527	773	1012	402	8842	69358
Last week		26,549	5604	11,796	2995	359	1261	473	4781	55075
Same time in 1900		10,900	5686	14,954	823	1656	481	959	5435	37490
Cheese receipts from May 1, 1901, to December 6, 1901									1,105,986	boxes.
Cheese receipts same period last year									1,117,438	"
Total of Actual Shipments, May 1, 1901, to Nov. 30, 1901									27,085	"
Total of Actual Shipments, same time last year									423,942	"

Convention—Continued from page 23.

mation of the country's flocks and herds and at any price whatever for the meat and,

Whereas, From internal stress the meat ration of the people must eventually be supplemented to a very large extent either by importation of livestock into Germany for slaughter there or of meat and provisions produced in other countries and,

Whereas, The flocks and herds of the United States are the most numerous and available with the cleanest bill of health of any in the world.

Resolved, That the National Live Stock Association of the United States, representing \$4,500,000,000 worth of livestock and holdings in convention assembled request our general government to urge upon the government of Germany the inclusion of American livestock and American meat products in any reciprocity or treaty arrangement with that country;

Resolved, That Congress, or the State Department call upon Germany to remove from the good name of our livestock and meat products the official stigma placed upon them by the German Government without official investigation, as their exclusion can be just as well affected by a prohibitive tariff without needless defamation, if the sole object be such prohibition.

Resolved, That if the Imperial Government will send its own officials to the leading ports of our country to inspect all beef cattle billed for export and to our abattoir centers to inspect all beef and hog meat products for export to Germany the National Live Stock Association will bend its efforts to have the salaries and expenses of these officials paid without any cost whatever to Germany, provided that the meat products and live stock so inspected and bearing stamps shall be accepted on the other side without question.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president of the National Live Stock Association to urge the matters of these resolutions upon our government and, through the proper departments of our government, upon the government of Germany.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the State and Agricultural Departments and to the German Government through the Secretary of State at Washington.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
ROOM 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, Dec. 5.....	9,827	500	36,516	12,222
Friday, Dec. 6.....	5,284	249	28,952	6,571
Saturday, Dec. 7.....	512	51	30,208	1,035
Monday, Dec. 9.....	24,403	484	45,384	19,686
Tuesday, Dec. 10.....	8,425	1,269	52,551	21,357
Wednesday, Dec. 11.....	23,000	800	55,000	22,000

SHIPMENTS.

Thursday, Dec. 5.....	3,272	210	2,723	2,839
Friday, Dec. 6.....	4,308	388	1,505	5,435
Saturday, Dec. 7.....	720	29	2,688	569
Monday, Dec. 9.....	3,934	24	2,900	1,602
Tuesday, Dec. 10.....	1,300	16	878	2,645
Wednesday, Dec. 11.....	3,000	20	2,500	2,000

RANGE OF CATTLE VALUES

Christmas Reeves.....	\$6.00@ 8.00
Good to choice beeves, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.	6.30@ 6.85
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	5.50@ 6.25
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.70@ 5.40
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.	4.00@ 4.60
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.	3.50@ 4.25
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.20@ 3.30
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.20@ 4.60
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.15@ 4.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.30@ 3.10
Common to good canning cows.....	1.10@ 2.25
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	4.75@ 5.75
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	2.00@ 4.25
Corn fed Western steers.....	4.75@ 6.75
Fed Texas steers.....	3.90@ 5.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.60@ 4.00

RANGE OF HOG VALUES

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	6.30@ 6.55
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.75@ 6.10
Selected butcher weights.....	6.05@ 6.45
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.80@ 6.30
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.	5.60@ 6.12½
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.35@ 6.05
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb. pigs.....	4.25@ 5.25
Culls, stags and throwouts.....	2.75@ 5.40

RANGE OF SHEEP VALUES

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	3.90@ 4.25
Good to choice native wethers.....	3.30@ 3.85
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.15@ 3.65
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.40@ 3.80
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	2.85@ 3.35
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	2.25@ 2.85
Gulls, bucks and tail end lots.....	1.40@ 2.10
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.00@ 3.50
Spring lambs, poor to fair.....	3.25@ 4.25
Spring lambs, good to fancy.....	4.40@ 5.00

PACKERS' PURCHASES LAST WEEK

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	70,000
Anglo-American	30,500
Boyd & Lunham	11,200
Continental Packing Co.....	21,000
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	11,100
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	6,500
Nelson Morris & Co.....	20,600
Swift & Company.....	54,500
Omaha Packing Co.....	12,000
City butchers	10,500
Total	247,900

GENERAL LIVE STOCK SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

The outside speculation with the assistance of one or two professionals caused an active and higher market and as the packers could show a good profit even at present prices for hogs, they were active buyers of the raw material, and prices reached the best point of the winter season, hogs selling this week at 6.55 in Chicago and 10 to 15 cents higher than that at some of the Missouri river markets. The average weight of the hogs continues light, showing continued liquidation. The corn and provision markets since Tuesday has shown reactionary tendencies and both corn and provisions have had a fair reaction. We believe the bull enthusiasm is practically spent for this turn, and would not be surprised to see a further decline this month all along the line. We have confidence in strong prices for heavy hogs

throughout, but would not be surprised to see a further decline before we get a permanent advance from outside quotations. All predictions on wild markets are even worse than guess work, and therefore we do not attempt to do very much at such times, but we believe in always being conservative and remembering that as a rule there are two sides to all of the markets. The receipts of cattle continue large and prices have reacted from the extreme advance of last week all the way from 15 to 40 cents. We look for continued liberal receipts of cattle and do not look for any better prices this month. We still have confidence however in strong prices for all kinds of fat cattle next year and would not be surprised to see the average better than usual. Receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal but the demand is good and prices are showing a slight upward tendency. Prospects still looks favorable for better prices for sheep and lambs during the next few months.

PROVISION MARKET

The commission trader is making himself felt in provisions as well as in grain. Pork last week moved up almost \$1, lard up over \$1 a tierce and ribs up 35c. a hundred. There was some help given lard occasionally by the Cudahys, but the packers generally were incredulous of bull success. The hog movement was large enough to have discouraged any buyers except the outsider. Stocks are so small of pork and lard and short ribs that any public buying movement soon goes vastly beyond them. May is a long ways off, but even the packer is reluctant to get wrong and go through a long wait before getting his money back. A drought has never worked out in the provision market as it has this year. The hogs have come as on other drought seasons, but the prices at the yards have been high, and the product, while fluctuating wildly, has bulled instead of selling off. No one seems to have called the situation right. There have been wide enough fluctuations to make money for the bear who was short at the right time or for the bull who was opportunely long; but the difficulty has been to catch the turns at the right time.

COOPERAGE

Prices firm. Pork barrels \$1.02 1-2@\$1.15 and lard tierces \$1.22 1-2@\$1.25.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET

An active and buoyant market has been seen in the grocery line during the last week. Flour prices have been advanced 30c. per barrel by the millers, while jobbers' prices have followed thus far only to the extent of 10c. to 20c., as the result of the advance in the price of wheat. All cereal foods advanced also—corn sirups were marked up 1-2c. per gallon, and there was an improvement in the price of raisins. The trade was heavy, both in the city and country, and sales were materially helped by the live stock exposition. Sugar lost the advance of 8 points that it had made November 28. This puts the level for granulated in Chicago at \$4.90 per 100 lbs.

FERTILIZER SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from L. A. Howard & Co.)

There has been no change in the ammoniate situation at Chicago, prices have been firm, though buyers have been more active.

We quote the market as follows, all f. o. b. Chicago.

Ground 16 and 17 per cent. Blood at \$2.05 per unit.

Ground 10 and 15 Tankage \$1.95 & 10.

Crushed 9 and 20 Tankage \$1.90 & 10.

Hoof Meal \$2.00 per unit.

Concentrated tankage 16 and 17 per cent. \$1.95 per unit.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Green and S. P. Meats are higher than last week, with trade rather slow at the advance.

We quote to-day's market as follows:

GREEN HAMS.—10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 9 7-8c.; do., 12 to 14 lbs., average, nominally, 9 3-4c.; do., 14 to 16 lbs., average, nominally, 9 5-8-3-4c.; do., 18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 9 5-8c.

GREEN PICNICS.—5 to 6 lbs., average, nominally, 7c.; do., 6 to 8 lbs., average, nominally, 6 3-4-7-8c.; do., 8 to 10 lbs., average, nominally, 8 3-4-7-8c.

GREEN N. Y. SHOULDER.—10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 7 3-8c.

GREEN SKINNED HAMS.—18 to 20 lbs., average, nominally, 10 1-2-5-8c.

GREEN CLEAR BELLIES.—6 to 8 lbs., average, nominally, 10 1-2c.; do., 8 to 10 lbs., average, nominally, 9 3-4c.; do., 10 to 12 lbs., average, nominally, 9 1-2c.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since November 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

Nov. 1 to Dec. 4.....	1901.	1900.
Chicago	1,035,000	835,000
Kansas City	380,000	290,000
Omaha	255,000	195,000
St. Louis	187,000	185,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	229,500	166,000
Indianapolis	199,000	142,000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	33,000	35,000
Cudahy, Wis.....	81,000	59,000
Cincinnati	80,000	82,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	66,000	55,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	61,500	45,000
Sioux City, Iowa.....	103,000	73,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	85,000	68,000
Louisville, Ky.....	52,000	58,000
Cleveland, Ohio	47,000	49,000
Detroit, Mich.....	25,000	26,000
Wichita, Kan.....	15,000	15,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	19,000	10,400
Bloomington, Ill.....	15,900	10,400
Above and all other.....	3,095,000	2,520,000
		—Price Current.

NOVEMBER EXPORTS

Following were the exports of provisions for November, as announced by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department:

Cattle.—Nov. 1900, 29,573 head, value, \$2,649,591; 1901, 29,912 head, value, \$2,692,065. For eleven months of 1900, 20,504 head, value, \$203,221; 1901, 11,244 head, value \$117,226.

Canned Beef.—Nov., 1900, 7,123,902 lbs., value \$713,700; 1901, 5,230,808 lbs., value \$518,162. For eleven months of 1900, 45,899,856 lbs., value \$4,544,639; 1901, 45,625,824 lbs., value \$4,470,027.

Fresh Beef.—Nov., 1900, 24,750,894 lbs., value \$2,237,753; 1901, 25,004,395 lbs., value \$2,324,112. For eleven months of 1900, 295,807 lbs., value \$26,520,644; 1901, 327,582,448 lbs., value \$29,765,065.

Salted, Pickled or other Cured Beef.—Nov., 1900, 5,128,969 lbs., value \$283,121; 1901, 4,710,306 lbs., value \$282,172. For eleven months of 1900, 50,778,877 lbs., value \$2,955,817; 1901, 46,662,084 lbs., value \$2,714,035.

Tallow.—Nov., 1900, 5,011,816 lbs., value \$245,806; 1901, 3,622,016 lbs., value \$202,926. For eleven months of 1900, 85,243,420 lbs., value \$4,303,669; 1901, 46,719,221 lbs., value \$2,422,411.

Bacon.—Nov., 1900, 36,217,706 lbs., value

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7.

Open. High. Low. Close.

PORK—(Per barrel)—

December	15.75	15.75	15.75	15.75
January	16.67½	16.87½	16.60	16.85
May 17.00	17.32	17.00	17.25	

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

December	9.70	9.80	9.65	9.80
January	9.70	9.80	8.65	9.80
May 9.80	9.87½	9.72½	9.87½	

RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	8.45	8.57½	8.45	8.57½
January	8.45	8.57½	8.45	8.57½
May 8.62½	8.75	8.60	8.72½	

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

PORK (Per barrel)—

December .....	.....		15.85	
January	16.87½	16.95	16.70	16.90
May 17.20	17.37½	17.12½	17.35	

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

December	9.80	9.90	9.72½	9.85
January	9.80	9.90	9.72½	9.85
May 9.85	9.92½	9.80	9.90	

RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	8.50	8.55	8.12½	8.55
January	8.50	8.55	8.42½	8.55
May 8.70	8.77½	8.60	8.72½	

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

PORK (Per barrel)—

December .....	.....		15.72½	
January	17.00	17.00	16.80	16.80
May 17.25	17.45	17.20	17.22½	

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

December	9.80	9.97½	9.80	9.87½
January	9.80	9.97½	9.80	9.87½
May 9.85	10.00	9.85	9.92½	

RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

December	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.52½
January	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.52½
May 8.65	8.77½	8.65	8.67½	

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

PORK (Per barrel)—

January	16.65	16.77½	16.55	16.55
May 17.07½	17.22½	16.95	16.97½	

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

January	9.87½	9.87½	9.85	9.85
May 9.82½	9.92½	9.80	9.85	

RIBS (Boxed 25c. more than loose)—

January	8.47½	8.52½	8.45	8.45
May 8.67½	8.70	8.62½	8.62½	

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13.

PORK (Per barrel)—

January	16.37½	16.37½	16.32½	16.35
May 16.80	16.85	16.67½	16.77½	

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—

January	9.85	9.87½	9.80	9.80
May 9.82½	9.85	9.75	9.80	

RIBS (Box 25c. more than loose)—

January	8.40	8.40	8.37½	8.37½
May 8.55	8.57½	8.50	8.55	

SUBSIDY TO SHIPPING

The Shipping Subsidy bill is again before Congress. It has been introduced and referred to the Senate Committee on Ship and Shipping. Senator Frye is chairman of this committee and Senator Hanna is a member of it. The latter is said to be the parent of the bill, and it is claimed that he is interested as a shipping master. This bill is liable to be stoned to death because of its proposed method of distributing the bounty sought.

BUILDING THE COMMERCIAL CANAL

On Monday the vote will, it is said, be taken on the Canal Treaty. This vote will settle or reshape the question of the building of the Nicaragua Canal which will be of so much importance to American and South American trade. The strongest sentiment appears to be in favor of the present treaty though there are influential Senators who do not relish the building of the Canal under the conditions specified in this treaty. They think that our only treaty should be with the states involved along the route. Some prefer Panama.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.20
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.60
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	7.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	17.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	Per doz. \$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	5.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouillie, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Soup Bouillie, 6 lb., 1 doz.	4.75
Conserve, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef.....	Superior. \$11.00
Plate beef.....	10.50
Extra mess beef.....	10.00
Prime mess beef.....	10.50
Beef hams.....	19.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets.....	12½
Insides.....	13½
Outsides.....	12
Knuckles.....	14
Reg. cloths.....	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED.

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 11½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 11½
Shoulders.....	a 8½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 7½
Breakfast bacon.....	a 14

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

Californian butts.....	7 a 8
Hocks.....	5 a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork Tenderloins.....	11 a 12
Pork loins.....	8 a 9
Spare ribs.....	5½ a 7
Trimmings.....	6 a 7
Boston butts.....	7 a 8
Cheek meat.....	4 a 5
Leaf lard.....	10½ a 11
Skinned shoulders.....	7 a 8

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.....	13 No. 1 a 12½
No. 2.....	15 No. 2 a 14
No. 3.....	16 No. 3 a 15
No. 4.....	17 No. 4 a 16

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ a 5½
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White clarified.....	3½ a 4
Plantation granulated.....	4½ a 4½
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.50
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.10

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	16
Beef middies, set of 57 ft.....	57
Beef bungs, each.....	12
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO DEC. 9.						
	Beefs.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.	
Jersey City	3,297	808	19,596	8,185		
Sixtieth St.	4,028	71	2,953	17,932	473	
Fortieth St.					15,924	
W. Sh. R. R.	2,983	61		1,838		
Lehigh Val.	1,928			3,394		
B. & O. R. R.	279					
Scattering				84	62	
Totals	12,515	132	3,845	38,428	27,976	
Totals last week	13,149	191	3,203	26,999	32,269	

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO DEC. 9.						
	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Ozs. of beef.			
Nelson Morris, Ss. Covic.			4,860			
Nelson Morris, Ss. Majestic.			1,400			
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria.			2,000			
Nelson Morris, Ss. Georgian.	327					
Swift & Co., Ss. Majestic.			1,240			
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian.	72		1,600			
Swift & Co., Ss. Minneapolis.			1,700			
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Covic.	405		1,654			
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Gran-						
gense	30					
J. Shamborg & Son, Ss. Min-						
neapolis	295					
Schwarz, & Ss. Ss. Covic.	405					
Schwarz, & Ss. Ss. Minneap-						
olis	315		1,800			
Schwarz, & Ss. Ss. Philadel-						
phia			900			
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Buffalo.	200					
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Geor-						
gian	201					
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Geor-						
gian			2,400			
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria.	44	50	156			
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller.		80				
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Fonta-						
belle	8	70				
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antila.						
Total exports	2,302	1,854	18,056			
Total exports last week	1,433	15	10,556			
Boston exports this week	1,580	2,475	7,700			
Baltimore exports this week	638	1,394	1,160			
Phila. exports this week	352		900			
Portland exports this week	397					
N'port News exports this week	644					
To London	1,606		3,500			
To Liverpool	4,025	5,523	23,260			
To Hull	200					
To Southampton			900			
To Bermuda and West Indies.	52	200				
Totals to all ports.	5,983	5,723	27,816			
Total to all parts last week	8,703	8,618	23,299			

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers.	\$3.50@ \$6.35
Medium to fair native steers.	4.90@ 5.45
Common and ordinary native steers.	4.00@ 4.85
Oxen and stags.	2.10@ 5.00
Bulls and dry cows.	1.60@ 4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5.15@ 5.50

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected.	100 lb. @ 8.25
Live veal calves, prime, lb.	@ 8.00
Grassers.	" @ 3.00
Buttermilks.	@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	6.15 @
Hogs, medium.	6.15 @
Hogs, light to medium.	6.15 @ 6.20
Pigs.	6.20 @ 6.25
Roughs.	5.15 @ 5.65

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada lambs, best.	5.35
Canada lambs, medium to fair.	5.00 @ 5.10
Canada lambs, culs.	4.50
Export sheep.	3.50 @ 4.00
Bucks.	3.00
Medium sheep.	3.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, per lb.	9 @
Flows. prime, heavy, per lb.	@ 10%
Roosters, per lb.	@ 6%
Turkeys, per lb.	@ 8
Ducks, average Western, per pair	60 @ 70
Ducks, average, Southern, per pair.	50 @ 60
Geese, average, Western, per pair.	@ 1.00
Geese, average, Southern, per pair.	75 @ 90
Pigeons, mixed, per pair.	@ 20

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy.	@ 10 94
Choice native, light.	84 @ 94
Common to fair, native.	8 @ 9
Choice Western, heavy.	74 @ 94
Choice Western, light.	7 @ 8
Common to fair, Texas.	6 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.	7 @ 74
Common to fair heifers.	6 @ 65
Choice cows.	61/2 @ 64
Common to fair cows.	5 @ 62
Good to choice oxen and stags.	63/4 @ 74
Common to fair oxen and stags.	51/2 @ 6
Fleshy Bologna bulls.	5 @ 51/2

DRESSED CALVES

Veal, city dressed, prime.	13 @
Veal, good to choice.	12 @ 12%
Calves, country dressed, prime.	9 @ 94
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.	8 @ 8%
Country dressed buttermilks, per lb.	7 @ 8
Country dressed grassers.	5 @ 51/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 @ 84
Hogs, heavy.	74 @
Hogs, 100 lbs.	74 @
Hogs, 100 lbs.	74 @
Hogs, 140 lbs.	74 @

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Canada lambs, choice.	@ 84
Canada lambs, good to medium.	8 @
Canada lambs, common to fair.	6 @ 74
State lambs, culs.	5 @ 6
Sheep.....	6 @ 6%
Sheep, good.	74 @ 8
Sheep, fair to medium.	5 @ 51/2

DRESSED POULTRY

FRESH PACKED—ICED.	
Spring turkeys, Western, dry-picked, prime, per lb.	81/2
Spring turkeys, scalded, prime Western, per lb.	81/2
Spring turkeys, fair quality, per lb.	8
Spring turkeys, poor, per lb.	7
Chickens, Western, dry-picked, per lb.	81/2
Chickens, Western, scalded, per lb.	81/2
Chickens, poor to fair, dry packed or scalded, per lb.	7 @ 74

DRY PACKED.

Dry packed—turkeys, Jersey and upriver, fancy.	12 @ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, Jersey and upriver, fair to good.	10 @ 11
Dry packed—turkeys, Maryland and Delaware, fancy.	12 @ 13
Dry packed—turkeys, Maryland and Delaware, fair to good.	10 @ 11
Dry packed—turkeys, Ohio and Michigan, scalid, fancy.	10 @ 10
Dry packed—turkeys, Ohio and Michigan, scalid, good to fair.	9 @ 91/2
Dry packed—turkeys, Philadelphia, selected, large.	15 @ 16
Chickens, Philadelphia, mixed sizes.	12 @ 13
Chickens, other Jersey, fancy.	12 @ 13
Chickens, State and Pennsylvania, fancy.	9 @ 91/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalid, fancy.	21/2 @ 24
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalid, fair to good.	10 @ 11
Ducks, other Western, prime.	7 @ 8
Ducks, other Western, poor.	6 @ 7
Ducks, Philadelphia, mixed sizes.	15 @ 16
Chickens, other Jersey, fair to good.	9 @ 11
Chickens, State and Penn., fair to good.	9 @ 91/2
Chickens, Ohio and Mich., scalid, fair to good.	21/2 @ 24
Chickens, other Western, fancy.	7 @ 8
Fowls, Ohio and Mich., fancy.	9 @ 10
Fowls, other Western, dry packed, choice.	81/2 @ 9
Fowls, other Western, scalid, choice.	7 @ 8
Fowls, Western, poor to fair.	6 @ 7
Ducks, Maryland and Delaware, fancy.	12 @ 13
Ducks, Maryland and Delaware, fair to good.	10 @ 11
Ducks, Ohio and Mich., fancy.	11 @ 12
Ducks, other Western, prime.	10 @ 11
Ducks, poor to fair.	7 @ 8
Geese, Maryland and Delaware, prime.	10 @ 11
Geese, poor.	6 @ 7
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz.	2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, dark, per doz.	1.25 @ 1.50

DRY PACKED.

(Jobbing Trade)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.	12 @ 12%
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.	12 @ 13
Smoked hams, heavy.	12 @ 13
California hams, smoked, light.	94 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.	9 @ 91/2
Smoked bacon, boneless.	12 @ 12%
Dried beef sets.	12 @ 12%
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders.	9 @ 91/2
Pickled bellies, light.	11 @ 11%
Pickled bellies, heavy.	10 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western.	8 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, city.	10 @ 12

PROVISIONS

Quail, prime, per dozen.	250 @ 275
Grouse, per pair.	175 @ 200
Partridges, per pair.	15 @ 16
Woodcock, per lb.	100 @ 125
English snipe, per doz.	25 @ 30
Golden plover, per doz.	25 @ 30
Grass plover, per doz.	150 @ 200
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair.	250 @ 300
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair.	150 @ 200
Wild Ducks, Mallard per pair.	75 @ 100
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing.	60 @ 75
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing.	40 @ 50
Wild duck, common.	25 @ 30
Rabbits, per pair.	125 @ 18

GAME

Cod, heads off, steak.	6 @ 71/2
Cod, heads on, market.	3 @ 4
Halibut, white.	12 @ 13
Halibut, gray.	10 @ 11
Frozen Halibut.	9 @ 10
Bluefish, live.	15 @ 18
Eels, skin on.	5 @ 6
Eels, skinned.	8 @ 12%
Lobsters, large.	16 @ 17
Scallops, large.	12 @ 14
Mackerel, Spanish, large.	12 @ 14
Mackerel, frozen, medium.	10 @ 11
Haddock.	5 @ 6
Flounders.	5 @ 6

FISH

Striped bass, large.	18 @ 22

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="5" maxcspan="1"

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	15½	14½
Pepper, Sing., white	20½	21½
Pepper, Penang, white	19½	20½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot	15	—
Allspice	7½	10
Coriander	4	6
Mace	42	45

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	75
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg., 50 bundles	\$37.50
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 20
Hog, American, in tcs or bbls, per lb., F.O.S.	38
Hog, American, 1½ bbls, per lb.	40
Hog, American, kegs, per lb.	40
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	17
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	16
Beef, rounds, per lb.	2½ @ 31½
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	8
Beef, bungs, per lb.	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	59
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	6 @ 61½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1½	6 @ 4½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2½	3 @ 4½

SALT PPETRE

Crude	3½ @ 3½
Refined—Granulated	4½ @ 4½
Crystals	4½ @ 5
Powdered	4½ @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	14
I extra	14
I	13
IX moulding	12
IX	11½
IX	10
IX	9
IX	21
IX	17
IX	16
IX	15
IX	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET**BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.**

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.90
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonium	2.15
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground	2.25
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	18.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	15.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	14.50
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago	14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton	24.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	2.35
Azotine, per unit, del. N. York	2.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.77½ a 2.82½
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.85
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90
The same, dried	4.25

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs	\$8.95
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.60
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment	1.83
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store	1.88
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2½ per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 40 per cent.)	2.05½ a 2.10½
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.	39 a 40

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats	7/8	15/	16
Oil cake	6/3	7/	12
Bacon	7/6	15/	16
Lard, tierces	7/6	15/	16
Cheese	15/	22/6	2 M
Butter	20/	25/	2 M
Tallow	7/6	15/	16
Beef, per tierce	1/6	3/	16
Pork, per bbl.	1/3	2/	16

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, Dec., 1/6. Cork for orders, Dec. 2/.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.**BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET**

The Ammoniate market remains about as last reported, with sellers firm at previous asking prices. Eastern buyers show little interest in future supplies, and the demand from the South is small.

We quote.

Crushed Tankage 10 1-2 per cent and 15 per cent., \$20.50-\$21.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Ground Tankage 10 per cent and 10 per cent., \$19.00-\$20.00 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

Concentrated Tankage, \$1.85-\$1.90 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Ground Blood, \$2.00-\$2.05 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Hoof Meal, \$1.90-\$1.95 per unit f. o. b. Chicago.

Crushed Tankage 9 per cent and 20 per cent., \$2.25-\$2.27 1-2 and 10 per unit e. a. f. Baltimore.

Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia, December shipment, \$2.75 to \$2.80 e. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

December 12, 1901.

74 per cent. Caustic Soda, \$2.05 for 60 per cent. 58 per cent. Pure Alkali, 1 ct. to \$1.10 for 48 per cent.

Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, 7½ cts. lb.

Cottonseed Oil, 42 to 43 cts. gallon.

Other goods in accordance with last quotations.

Welch, Holme & Clark Co.

LARDS IN NEW YORK

Refined, continent	10.35
Refined, South America, tierces	11.00
Refined, South America, kegs	12.15
Western steam	10.20
City steam	9.75 @ 10.00
Compound	8.00

HOG MARKETS, DEC. 13

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 35,000; heavy steady; others weak, 5.00@6.60.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 8,500; steady; 5.80@6.60. OMAHA.—Receipts, 11,000; heavy steady; others weak; 5.50@6.35.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 21,000; lower; 5.70@6.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; steady to lower; 5.75@6.30.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; slow; 5.70@6.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 50 cars; steady; 5.30@6.40.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

The oleo market so far in the month of December has been exceedingly quiet, but the undertone exceedingly strong, same as it is in all provisions, and this as a result of the higher prices for lard and pork, caused by the light weights of cattle and hogs now arriving.

The foregoing is all caused by the failure of the corn crop, which is but little over one-half of what it was last year.

Good butter oils are scarce, and the entire cotton oil market exceedingly strong, in view of the Government report that the crop this year is but 9,500,000 bales, which is one million bales less than the crops of the last two years.

Subscription Canvassers**WANTED IN LEADING CITIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.****Very Liberal Commission**

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December 14, 1901.

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